

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

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BANKING HONOR FOR ARMOUR MAN.

Samuel McRoberts, treasurer of Armour & Company, and generally recognized as one of the ablest lieutenants of the Armour interests, was this week elected vice-president of the National City Bank of New York, the foremost banking institution in the United States, of which J. Ogden Armour is a director. Mr. McRoberts resigned his office as treasurer of Armour & Company previous to his election by the bank directorate, and it is understood that he will devote himself exclusively to his banking interests hereafter.

Mr. McRoberts has been with the Armour interests since the days of P. D. Armour, and was one of the promising young men picked out by that great pioneer as his assistants who have helped to build up the great Armour name and business. Mr. McRoberts' first connection with the Armours was as an attorney in the collecting department of Armour & Company. He became treasurer of that corporation about five years ago, in place of P. D. Valentine, and also was made the latter's successor in the board of directors of the Kansas City Railway and Light Company, an Armour property, of which he is now chairman, and in the board of the Continental National Bank of Chicago. Mr. McRoberts is also a director of the Armour car lines, operating the refrigerator car system of the packing concern, and a director of Armour & Company and of the Armour Grain Company.

The president of the National City Bank is Frank Vanderlip, a former Chicagoan, who became Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and went from Washington to New York to take up banking. Mr. McRoberts' special field as vice-president has not been defined, but it is agreed that he will have an important part in shaping the activities of the institution.



CRUDE OIL AS PACKINGHOUSE FUEL.

Crude petroleum will soon be used exclusively for fuel at the Hammond packing plant at St. Joseph, Mo. Workmen commenced last week on the foundation for two large tanks with a capacity of 75,000 gallons. They will be erected in the rear of the plant near the boiler rooms. The order for the pumps and burners has been sent to the factory, and it is expected to have them ready for use by October 15. It is said this will be a great improvement over burning coal, which the company has had to resort to since the natural gas supply has been shut off.

MEAT PACKERS' PROGRAMME

What the Trade Will Enjoy at Big Chicago Convention

The official programme for the fourth annual convention of the American Meat Packers' Association at Chicago, October 18, 19 and 20, is complete and has been made public this week. It shows that this year's meeting will not be a bit behind its famous predecessors, either in point of practical value to those who attend, or in the matter of social enjoyment. A simple reading of the outline of the programme printed herewith will convince the packer or meat man that the trip to Chicago will be worth his while this year.

The business portion of the programme indicates from its outline that it will be of solid practical value to the trade. There will be the customary interesting addresses from prominent men in and outside the trade, some of which do not appear on the printed programme. The list of technical papers to be read this year is of a very interesting and valuable character. There are not many subjects, and each is to be discussed by an authority in its line. This gives time for a careful hearing and analysis of the subject discussed, and the result should be of great benefit.

A feature of the business programme that will receive particular attention this year is the "Question Box." It is expected that in this open forum of discussion many valuable ideas will be exchanged, and ample time has been reserved so that all may talk and that all views and suggestions may be fully aired. The list of questions to be brought up on this occasion is printed here, and those who are to attend the convention are urged to give them careful consideration and be prepared to take up such of them as they may be interested in.

The Speakers and the Trade Exhibits.

Matters of importance outside the set list of subjects will come up in resolutions offered and discussed, and it is expected that the question of meat inspection and government regulations will take its usual prominent place in the deliberations of the convention.

There will be no lack of noted orators. General Michael Ryan of Cincinnati, again president of the association this year, will preside over the sessions of the convention, a fact which in itself promises both interest and entertainment to those who know the General's abilities as an orator and a

parliamentarian. President E. F. O'Neill of the United Master Butchers of America, who is himself a vigorous and forceful speaker, will deliver an address in behalf of the retail butchers, and there are other able speakers who will be heard from.

Outside the convention hall there are two chief features of interest at convention time—the social entertainments and the trade exhibits. Concerning the latter the promise is for a bigger showing this year than ever before. Held in the magnificent new Hotel La Salle, the convention has every facility offered for successful accomplishment. The trade headquarters and exhibits will occupy spacious and convenient quarters and will be under the control of a Committee on Exhibits, so that the best results may be obtained. Space has been engaged by so many of the leading manufacturers, dealers, brokers, etc., that a packer visiting the convention may transact almost any business he may have on hand with those in the trade with whom he deals without going out of the hotel.

The Banquet and Other Entertainment Features.

The entertainment feature is brilliant in its promise. The banquet takes first place, as usual. This year it is to be a "German Dinner," planned on a scale of magnificence equal to the famous "English Dinners" of the past two years. It will be held in the splendid new banquet hall of the La Salle, and the banquet committee promises many surprises in the way of speakers, music and souvenirs. There will be ample room for all in this new banquet hall, and the committee, of which Oscar Mayer is chairman, will be able to assign seats to all. The banquets of the two previous years were given by the Chicago members to the outsiders. This year the outside members are the hosts and the Chicago trade will be their guests.

The general entertainment, in charge of Chairman R. H. Hunter, is "one round of pleasure," beginning with the big vaudeville show on Monday evening, continuing with an auto trip and reception and luncheon for the ladies on Tuesday, and concluding, after the banquet, with the all-day outing on Wednesday which includes a trip through the famous Chicago freight subway tunnels, an auto ride over the city and a luncheon and

entertainment at the new Bismarck Gardens on the North Side of Chicago.

The plans for attending the convention that are being made in various sections of the country indicate the usual big crowd. The Cincinnati party this year will be a record-breaker and the Queen City bunch are planning to cut a wider swath than ever, and attract even more attention with their special train, "Schnapp's Band," etc. Parties from New York, Buffalo, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis and other cities are also being made up to travel in special Pullmans to the scene of festivities.

The Official Convention Programme.

The official programme for the convention, to be held at the Hotel La Salle, is as follows:

Monday, October 18, 10:00 a.m.

Address of welcome, by Hon. C. S. Deneen, Governor of Illinois.

Address of welcome, by J. A. Bunnell, President Chicago Board of Trade.

President's address, by General Michael Ryan.

Roll call.

Reading of minutes of preceding meeting.

Report of Executive Committee, by James S. Agar, chairman.

Report of treasurer, by Joseph L. Roth.

Report of Committee to Confer with Government Officials.

Report of Fire Insurance Committee, by Joseph Allerdice, chairman.

Address, by Edward F. O'Neill, President United Master Butchers' Association of America.

Monday, October 18, 2:00 p.m.

Reading of technical papers:

"Packinghouse Construction," by P. A. Kley, Philadelphia, Pa.

"Handling of Hides," by Richard McCarty, Kansas City, Kan.

"Meat Curing by Electricity," by J. C. Lincoln, Cleveland, Ohio.

"Packinghouse Refrigeration," by C. E. Huntley, New York, N. Y.

"Evaporators in Small Plants," by F. M. de Beers, Chicago, Ill.

"Manufacture of Glue," by Lowell R. Burch, Chicago, Ill.

"Packinghouse Management," by A. G. Glick, Marshalltown, Iowa.

Monday, October 18, 8:00 p.m.

Vaudeville show in the Hotel La Salle.

Tuesday, October 19, 10:00 a.m.

The "Question Box."—Technical questions for general discussions. There has been a practically unanimous request from the members to include this feature and a free and general discussion will be necessary to make it a success.

Automobile ride and entertainment at South Shore Club for lady visitors, tendered by the Chicago ladies.

Tuesday, October 19, 2:00 p.m.

Report of Committee on Resolutions.

Report of Auditing Committee.

Report of Obituary Committee.

Report of Committee on Nominations.

Election of officers.

Election of honorary members.

Unfinished business.

New business.

Adjournment.

Tuesday, October 19, 7:00 p.m.

"German Dinner," at the Hotel La Salle.

Wednesday, October 20, 10:00 a.m.

Trip through the famous Chicago freight subway to the Lake front, connecting with automobiles for ride through the city to the Bismarck Gardens, where an entertainment and luncheon will be provided.

Topics for the "Question Box."

The list of questions which will appear in the "Question Box" discussion is given here. Other questions may be submitted and will be discussed as the delegates desire; the following list is the nucleus for this feature:

1. At what age does a sweet pickle ham cease to be choice new cure?

2. What is the best temperature in which to chill pork cuts prior to their being put in cure?

3. What is the best temperature in which to cure sugar cured pork cuts?

4. What is the best method of hardening "soft," but otherwise good bacon, from green to smoked product?

5. Is it not a fact that it is necessary to expose the marrow in order to get best results when curing joints in sweet pickle?

6. What causes "rope" in sweet pickle in curing pork? What is its natural cause and how can it be prevented?

7. Are hogs bought, driven and killed the same day as received in yards, during the summer months, likely to show more "sour joints" in cure than they would if held over and killed the next day?

8. Has it been found more satisfactory to ship boiled hams that have been taken out of the water hot and chilled over night, or permitted to gradually chill in the same water in which they are cooked? They evidently shrink less in following the latter method but they seem to mould quicker.

9. Is there any appreciable difference in the shrinkage in cooking cylinder pressed hams as against hams tied by hand?

10. Is it more profitable to bone and cook hams averaging 18/20 as against lighter hams, say hams averaging 14/16?

11. What is the best way to prepare smoked sausage for shipment in the summer time?

12. Is it well to slightly chill sausage before packing, or to let it cool in the natural way?

13. What is the best method of handling guts and casings for the purpose of eliminating the odors?

14. What is the best method of coagulating the serum in meats (other than the boric acid method) and thus preventing its dissolution and displacement (and consequent loss) by salt in the process of curing?

15. Is knowledge of the contents of packinghouse by-products by chemical analysis of financial benefit to the packers?

16. What is the cause of oleo oil getting green in winter and how can it be prevented?

17. What is the best salt to use for curing calfskins to prevent shrink and loss of albumen in the skin?

18. Can a system or central bureau of the association be devised at reasonable expense which would furnish to members of this association technical and practical information upon the operation of a packinghouse?

19. Is it desirable to have a uniform method of feeding hogs previous to buying?

20. What is your experience in using mechanical stokers in a packinghouse?

21. What is the most practical way to build a catch basin for a packinghouse?

22. What is the best and cheapest method of preventing deliquescence of concentrated tankage?

23. What is the best method of whitening lard other than the fullers' earth process which is altogether destructive of flavor?

24. Why do packers extend more than one week's credit to customers when they have to pay cash for live stock?

25. Would it be feasible for the U. S. Government to pass a law requiring that every animal entering interstate trade should have Government Inspection at the time of slaughter?

26. Should not some action be taken in regard to stamping out Cholera and locating the sections from which Tuberculosis and Cholera Hogs come?

27. Is it practicable for us to advocate the enactment of State laws requiring State inspection of meat food animals both before and after slaughter?

28. What is the best method for exterminating rats?

29. Can we take any action which will educate the public to know the value of U. S. Inspected meats and meat food products?

30. Are the Government requirements in reference to inedible products too strict?

PACKINGHOUSE WATER SUPPLIES.

In addition to its general supervision of packinghouse products the federal meat inspection service is looking after general sanitary conditions around packinghouses very carefully, and one point is the close watch kept on the water used at such establishments, to see that it is not contaminated in any way. A recent instruction to government inspectors says on this point:

Inspectors in charge should be perfectly familiar with all water supplies at establishments under their supervision. If they are not entirely satisfied that the water is of sufficient purity to be used on meat food products, samples of such waters should be collected and submitted for analysis in accordance with the directions given in Service Announcements of May 15, 1907, page 25.

MUTTON AND BEEF FAT IN OLEO.

The government meat inspection regulations do not permit the use of mutton fat in the manufacture of oleo oil. In case such fats are used the product must be branded so as to indicate that it is a mixture. The instructions read:

Referring to the ruling "Mutton fat not to be used in preparing oleo oil" in Service Announcements of August 15, 1909, oleo oil and oleo stearin shall be made only from beef fat. Therefore, stearin and oil obtained from a mixture of beef fat and mutton fat must be marked to show such mixture, as "Beef and mutton stearin," "Oleo oil and oil of mutton," or "Oleo oil and mutton oil."

LIBBY WINS EXPOSITION AWARDS.

Libby, McNeill & Libby have been awarded the grand prize of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition on their canned meats, evaporated and condensed milk, jams, preserves, pickles, condiments, salad dressing, canned fruits and asparagus.

Packinghouse, provision, refrigeration and other machinery and equipment at second-hand. Buy it or sell it through The National Provisioner's "Wanted and For Sale" department.

DEATH OF SIMON O'DONNELL

Pioneer Cattleman and Packer Passes Away Suddenly

Simon O'Donnell, vice-president of the Pittsburg Provision & Packing Company and general manager of the Union Stock Yards Company of Pittsburg, died suddenly at his home in Pittsburg on Monday evening, September 27. He was 62 years of age and had never complained of illness at any time until the day of his death. After doing business at the Pittsburg yards in the morning he went home feeling somewhat indisposed and consulted his physician, who advised his remaining in bed for the day. Toward night he felt much better and had a restful sleep. During the dinner hour his wife went upstairs to see how he was getting on and found that he had quietly passed away.

tion for him. At the age of 12 he went to Champaign county, Illinois, with B. F. Harris, a large stock dealer who had taken a fancy to him, and this was the beginning of his career as a stockman. Five years later he was superintending the shipping of cattle bought by the government for army supplies.

From Jersey City to Chicago.

In 1867 Mr. O'Donnell went to Jersey City, N. J., to take charge of the stock yards which had just been established there. While at Jersey City he met Samuel W. Allerton, reputed to be the largest cattle raiser in the world, and this acquaintance led to his returning to Illinois to be placed at the head

creasing interest and advantage every year. Mr. O'Donnell was credited with knowing more cattle men and railroad men than almost any other individual in the United States, and, in spite of his prosperity his friends of early days knew him as always the same. Among his intimates he was known as a man of many charities, the knowledge of which never became general, and to the day of his death he combined remarkable business acumen and equal largeness of heart.

Besides being manager of the stockyards, Mr. O'Donnell was vice-president of the Pittsburg Provision & Packing Company and a member of the firm of Smith, Carey & Company at the Chicago Stockyards. He was a member of Pittsburg Lodge No. 11, P. B. O. Elks, and of the Order of Foresters, and a member of the Sacred Heart Church in Pittsburg.

On November 7, 1867, Mr. O'Donnell was married to Miss Margaret Pearson, of New Jersey, who died April 23, 1903. About five years ago Mr. O'Donnell was married to Miss Lucy H. Heffley, of Somerset, Pa. Besides his widow, Mr. O'Donnell is survived by one son, John, of Pittsburg; a daughter, Ella, the wife of Ralph Weeks, of New York City, and three grandsons, Simon R. Dee, who was associated with his grandfather; William Dee and Samuel Allerton Dee, at school at Kankakee, Ill.

Funeral services were held over the remains Wednesday morning, during which time and until one hour subsequent to the services the market at the Union Stock Yards, the Pittsburg Provision & Packing Company, the Livestock Exchange and other Pittsburg concerns were closed down, while flags on packing houses and all buildings in the yards remained at half-mast for thirty days. Interment was in Mt. Olivet Cemetery, Chicago.

BRANDING CARCASSES AND PARTS.

Under the federal meat regulations the government inspector is required to put the inspection brand on various portions of the dressed carcass, so that when cut up each primal part will show that it is from an inspected carcass. Detailed instructions just given to government inspectors as to the branding of carcasses and primal parts will be of interest to the trade, as showing where the government stamps are to be put. The order says:

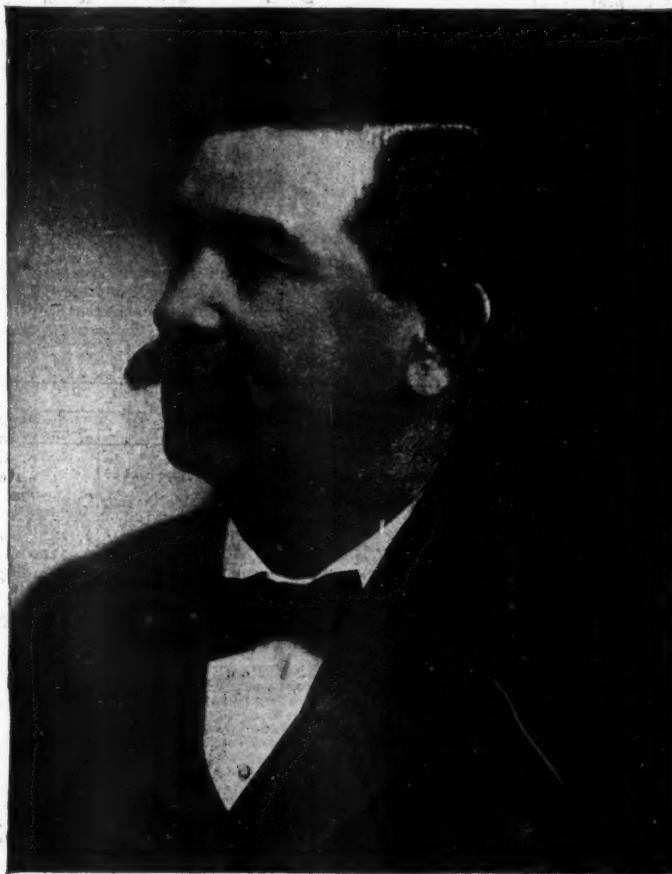
Referring to B. A. I. Order 150, Regulation 17, section 5, the following instructions will govern the branding of carcasses and primal parts:

Cow carcasses.—In each instance the brands shall be affixed so as to mark the following primal parts: Rounds, loins, ribs, chuck, hanks, plates, and briskets, also the kidney fat and cod fat. Other primal parts may be marked if required by local conditions.

Calf carcasses.—Four brands, one on each quarter, shall be placed on the dressed carcasses of calves. On hind quarters the brand shall be placed in the most suitable location on the peritoneum or on the hocks. On forequarters the brand shall be placed on the pleure anterior to the fourth rib.

Sheep carcasses.—Minimum number of brands, three. When only three brands are used to mark carcasses they shall be placed on the median line on the back and so located as to appear on the saddles, racks, and ruffles. Other primal parts may be marked if required by local conditions.

Shipper pigs.—Shipper pigs shall be marked



THE LATE SIMON O'DONNELL.

The shock was almost as sudden and severe to the trade as it could have been to the family, for Mr. O'Donnell was very widely known and was peculiarly popular because of his genial, sterling qualities of mind and heart. His career was identified with the stockyards and packing business from almost their earliest days in this country, and he was a conspicuous figure in the trade. He will be missed wherever he was known.

Simon O'Donnell was born in Ireland in 1847 and came to this country with his parents at an early age. He attended the New York public schools, but in his leisure time drove cattle to the market, the cattle business seeming to have a peculiar attrac-

of the buying and selling departments of Mr. Allerton's great business in Chicago. The association of Mr. O'Donnell and Mr. Allerton continued for thirty years, and out of it grew a friendship that was warm and lifelong.

It was largely on Mr. Allerton's advice that on Jan. 1, 1898, the Pennsylvania Railroad placed Mr. O'Donnell in full charge of the stockyards in that city. Until Mr. O'Donnell was placed in charge the yards, although well equipped, had never done a good business. Soon after his being placed in charge he inaugurated the "annual fat stock show," the first exhibition being given in 1899. This experiment proved so beneficial that it has been continued, with in-

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Company, Marshalltown, Iowa.

THE NET WEIGHT QUESTION

The State food officials of Nebraska have
commenced a new set of prosecutions for al-
leged violation of the State law which it is
claimed compels the putting of the net
weight of contents on all food packages.
These prosecutions are against retail butchers,
but it is believed the manufacturers will sup-
port these retailers in their defense. It is
said the law will be attacked in the courts
as unconstitutional.

The State authorities have endeavored to
construe the law against misbranding as ap-
plying to statement of net weights on pack-
ages. They brought action against certain

packers because they did not put the net
weight on wrapped meats. These cases were
thrown out by the Nebraska Supreme Court,
which ruled that it was impossible to state
exactly the net weight of the contents of
such packages, where a change in weight
might take place after the product was
wrapped.

It is to be presumed that the same defense
may be offered in the lard cases. The ques-
tion of stating net weights on lard pails is
an old one and has been widely discussed.
The Federal authorities do not require the
statement of net weights, so long as the
packages are honestly labelled. Lard pack-
ages are thus sometimes indicated as No. 1,
No. 3, No. 5, etc., the understanding being
that these numbers represent the approximate
weight of the contents.

To say that the consumer is cheated be-
cause the net weight is not placed on the
package is ridiculous. The product is not
sold by weight, but by the package, and were
the law to impose additional expense in the
putting up and marketing of product, the
price would naturally have to be increased
accordingly. This holds true approximately
in the case of all package goods, and it is
either misguided zeal or political buncombe
which inspires State food officials in their
efforts to change the established commercial
order of things.

OLEO AND ITS ENEMIES

Butter interests picture the dairy farmer
as being in hourly danger of disaster through
the "iniquitous competition" of oleomargarine
with his butter product. This is, of course,
for public effect in "lining up" the farmer
vote in support of legislative measures which
will give the butter people a monopoly of
the market, and enable them to charge the
consumer two prices for his butter.

Just how near the brink of ruin the dairy-
man is through the competition of oleo-
margarine is indicated in a recent happening
in Pennsylvania. Farmers in the neighbor-
hood of Kennett Square, Pa., have been in
the habit of importing large quantities of
oleomargarine, and in order to escape the
Pennsylvania restrictions they have had the
eases in which it was shipped marked "canned
corn." Did they want this oleomargarine for
their own tables? No, it appears that their
object was an even more profitable one. Hav-
ing colored the "canned corn" to resemble
butter from their own dairies, they peddled
it around their neighborhood as "pure butter"
at high butter prices, at the same time ship-
ping their milk away to the creameries or the
city milk companies and deriving a double
profit!

The butter lobbyists have always held up
oleo makers and dealers as the type of all

that was worst in duplicity, and have en-
deavored to make the public believe that
anybody who had anything to do with mak-
ing or selling oleo ought to be in jail. Were
the wildest of their accusations true, it would
appear that the worst "moonshiner" in the
business could not excel in cleverness these
simple Pennsylvania farmers.

The incident serves as an illuminating
side-light on the campaign of buncombe
which the butter interests are conducting
against oleomargarine. Oleo "moonshining"
is equally reprehensible whether it is con-
ducted by a city peddler or a canny country-
man. But oleo "moonshining" will continue
as long as the Federal and State governments
put a premium on fraud by suppressing com-
petition in a legitimate product for the bene-
fit of producers of another product who seek
thereby a monopoly of the market.

The day that oleomargarine is given a
square deal will mark the end of all at-
tempts to sell oleomargarine as butter. The
public is beginning to discover that oleo-
margarine as made today by reputable con-
cerns is the equal if not the superior of butter
in wholesomeness. It is not beyond the
bounds of possibility that butter may at
some time in the future be found masquerad-
ing as oleomargarine! It is the fear of the
effect of competition based on the merits of
the two products that moves the butter
lobby to such lengths in its fight to suppress
oleomargarine.

WHALE MEAT AGAIN

According to reports, there seems to be a
revival of attempts to introduce whale meat
into general use. The latest activity in this
direction comes from Japan, and from there
it is learned that some whaling corporations
have been distributing samples of canned
whale meat.

It is just four years ago that the last
attempts were made to popularize whale
meat, but without success. Then the meat
was packed in Newfoundland and sold in the
West Indies and elsewhere. Reports said
that it tasted something like venison, al-
though there was a flavor of beef in it. The
packers of this meat were then preparing
to ship a small quantity to England, and
they were confident that it would become
popular there. They expected that it would
bring twelve to fifteen cents per pound.

It developed later that the Britons did
not take very kindly to the new meat, and
the hoped-for popularity in Great Britain
and elsewhere did not materialize.

The Japs may possibly meet with better
success, but it is likely that there will al-
ways be a very limited demand for whale
meat—at least as long as we have any beef
left to market.

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

HANDLING CHEEK AND HEAD MEAT.

An inquiry has been received from a small slaughterer as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

In killing hogs and sheep I have always disposed of the heads direct from the killing floor. Please tell me if I cannot handle them myself and what do they yield in meat, etc.?

Cheek and head meat from the hog will run about one pound and one-half pound respectively per head, if the heads are thoroughly trimmed. An expert can trim 400 heads in ten hours; in fact, under especially favorable circumstances he can trim as high as 500. The cost to save the meat—that is, the labor cost—is about 50 cents per ewt.

The heads should be skinned, after the tongue is taken out, and well washed so that all hair and dirt are positively removed, then hung on racks and chilled, after which they should be split and the brains removed and packed neatly in five and ten pound boxes, which should be kept in the chillroom until required for shipment. These boxes should always be lined with wax paper, and also covered with it, as a good clean appearance always enhances sales. All blood clots should be removed.

Much faster and better work can be done if the jaws are dislocated, giving the trimmer easier access to the meat, and materially assisting him in removing all the meat possible from the bones.

Sheep cheek meat runs about a quarter of a pound per head, and tongues about a half pound per head. It is very essential all hair be removed from hog cheekmeat—that is, washed free of all stray hairs—as there is nothing so objectionable in sausage as hog hair, as can well be imagined.

SWEETBREADS.

A question is asked by a reader of The National Provisioner as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

How should sweetbreads be handled to the best advantage, both in preparing and in putting on the market?

Sweetbreads, whether cattle, calf or hog, immediately upon the animal being killed should be taken out and well washed in cold water, and trimmed of all superfluous fat,

after which they should be held in ice water in the coolers at least ten to twelve hours. If for shipment at once, they should be shipped in cracked ice; on the other hand, if they are to be kept they should be well drained and packed in flat boxes and frozen quickly; not slowly, as is only too frequently the case, which results in a flat, slaty color. The packing should be neat and uniform, as appearance goes a long way in the profitable distribution of this high-priced and much-sought-after delicacy.

CUTTING UP A BEEF CARCASS.

This inquiry has been received from a reader who does not state his business:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Can you tell me how a beef carcass is cut up; what the different percentages are for the various cuts? Also what is a "triangle" or "rattle"?

According to the generally adopted practice the following is the subdivision of a dressed beef carcass: 2 sides, or 4 quarters, 2 hinds and 2 fore. Hinds, 48% of carcass; fore, 52% of carcass.

Hinds contain four regular cuts or pieces as follows: 1 round, 23% of carcass, or 49% of the hind; 1 loin, 17% of carcass, or 35% of the hind; 1 flank, 4% of carcass, 8% of the hind; 1 kidney and suet, 4% of carcass, 8% of the hind.

Fores contain 4 regular cuts or pieces as follows: 1 chuck, 27% of carcass, or 52% of the fore; 1 rib, 9% of carcass, or 17% of the fore; 1 plate, 13%, or 25% of the fore; 1 shank, 3% of carcass, or 6% of the fore.

A "triangle" or "rattle," sometimes called a "slug" or "knockout," is a forequarter with the rib cut out, and represents 43% of the carcass.

A round is divided into three parts as follows: 1 buttock, 66% of round; 1 shank, 15%; 1 rump, 19%. A round cut for dried beef yields: beef hams, 86%; bone, 14% of round.

A loin is divided into five pieces or parts as follows: sirloin butt, 22% of loin; strip loin, 31% of loin; tenderloin, 15% of loin; bone, 12% of loin; trimmings, suet, etc., 20% of loin. A strip loin is divided into 1 boneless butt, 69%; trimmings, 10%; bone, 21%.

A flank is divided as follows: 1 flank steak, 12%; trimmings, 88%.

A chuck is divided as follows: boneless chuck, 68%; bone, 18%; clod, 9%; roll, 2½%; trimmings, 2½%.

A rib is cut into 3 pieces: roll, 33 1-3%; bone, 33 1-3%; trimmings, 33 1-3%.

A plate is divided into: brisket, 30%; navel, 70% of plate.

A shank yields 35% canning meat and 45% bone.

A brisket yields 65% canning meat and 35% bone.

The foregoing is a fair estimate of the percentages obtainable, which, however, vary according to the form of carcass. The better the quality the larger the percentages of the best cuts, and vice versa.

FIGURES ON SKINNED RIB BACKS.

Converting pork loins into "Windsor" or skinned rib backs shows the following percentages: Skinned backs, 80.50 per cent.; sausage meat, 3.75 per cent.; tenderloins, 4.25 per cent.; scrap fat, 1½ per cent.; backbones, 10 per cent. With extra labor the additional cost will be about two cents per pound; that is, if pork loins are worth 12½ cents. Windsor backs are worth at least 14½ cents. Labor may be estimated at about 25 cents per 100 pounds.

Taking rib or "hard" backs—that is, backs before the pork loin has been pulled and converted into skinned backs—the percentages are as follows: Skinned or Windsor backs, 44.75 per cent.; backfat and skin, 46.50 per cent.; tenderloins, 1.73 per cent.; backbones, 6 per cent.; sausage meat 1 per cent. of the weight of the original back. Taking "soft" backs—that is, backs with the backbone sawed out and converted into skinned backs—the percentages of the original weight would be about as follows: Skinned backs, 53 per cent.; backfat, 46 per cent.; sausage meat, 1 per cent.

These are actual tests and are well worth remembering, as at times there is quite a demand for skinned rib backs.

Some of the best men in the business have obtained their present positions through a little advertisement in the "Wanted" department of The National Provisioner.

16 SWENSON Evaporators have been sold during the six months ending October 1st. Most of these are double and triple effects for tankwater and glue.

Our system is the **Recognized Standard** for this work—because we are **continually** improving and modernizing our product—always keeping it **ahead** of the times in point of economy, durability and satisfactory service.

Repeat Orders indicate satisfactory service—**WITNESS:**—

<i>Swift & Co., - - -</i>	<i>25 Equipments</i>	<i>Armour & Co., - - -</i>	<i>18 Equipments</i>
<i>Cudahy Packing Co., - - -</i>	<i>14 "</i>	<i>Consol.-Rendering Co., - - -</i>	<i>10 "</i>
<i>Morris & Co., - - -</i>	<i>7 "</i>	<i>American Glue Co., - - -</i>	<i>7 "</i>
<i>Others, - - -</i>		<i>80 Equipments</i>	

SWENSON EVAPORATOR COMPANY

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Office: 945 Manadnock Bldg., Chicago

Works: Harvey, Ill.

FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

JONES COLD STORAGE DOORS.

One of the developments of the past year in the packinghouse equipment field has been the sudden turn of packers and wholesalers everywhere toward the Jones cold store door. It appears that the trade was not previously well-acquainted with the merits of this door and had been using other types largely. But a vigorous campaign of advertising through the columns of *The National Provisioner* attracted attention to the merits of the cooler and freezer doors made by the Jones Cold Store Door Company of Hagerstown, Md., with the result that many orders were filled. The Jones door seemed to have more than lived up to the claims made for it, for orders increased rapidly, until now the company's factory is worked to its capacity to take care of new packinghouse orders.

The company has recently issued a new illustrated catalogue describing its product and the method of manufacture, the materials used, etc. This publication is both interesting and valuable to the packer and cold storage man, and can be had upon application to the company's offices at Hagerstown, Md.

The company has engaged quarters at the La Salle Hotel, Chicago, for an exhibit during the American Meat Packers' Association convention, and will show its doors and materials and explain methods of construction and use to all who call.

An evidence of the way the Jones doors have taken hold within the past year is given in the following partial list of packing concerns which have given contracts to the Jones Cold Store Door Company: Parker, Webb & Company, Detroit, Mich.; J. Shalcross & Son, Coatsville, Pa.; National Packing Company, Richmond, Va.; Morris & Company, New York, N. Y.; Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company, Baltimore, Md.; Swift & Company, New York, N. Y.; Condit Beef & Provision Company, E. Orange, N. J.; G. H. Hammond Company, New Haven, Conn.; Sartorius Packing Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. T. McMillan Company, St. Paul, Minn.; S. P. Wadley Company, Dubuque, Iowa; Brown Abattoir Company, Roanoke, Va.; Danahy Packing Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. J. Felin Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; Independence Packing Company, Independence, Iowa; J. A. Whitfield & Company, Washington, D. C.; Heil Packing Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Conron Bros. Company, New York, N. Y.; Morris & Company, of Chicago, Ill.; Pearl Packing Company, Madison, Ind.; Chicago Packing Company, Chicago, Ill.; National Packing Company, Scranton, Pa.; Seltzer Packing Company, Pottsville, Pa.; Sea Beach Packing Works, Aberdeen, Wash.; West Pennsylvania Stockyards Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; Houston Packing Company, Houston, Texas; Ehrenhart & Henry, Lewistown, Ill., and others.

Packinghouse, provision, refrigeration and other machinery and equipment at second-hand. Buy it or sell it through *The National Provisioner's "Wanted and For Sale" department.*

FRICK REFRIGERATING MACHINERY.

The following is a list of recent sales of Eclipse refrigerating and ice-making machinery made by the Frick Company, Waynesboro, Franklin County, Pa.:

Blank & Hauk Supply Company, St. Louis, Mo., 6-ton refrigerating machine and compression system, for University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Ark.

Athens Ice and Storage Company, Athens, Ala., 10-ton ice-making plant, with compression system, improved flooded freezing system and distilling system.

Morris & Co., Dallas, Texas, 12-ton refrigerating machine and compression system, for Ben Ablon cold storage plant, Dallas, Tex.

Bon Air Hotel, Augusta, Ga., 6-ton ice machine and compression system.

Geo. Allen, Philadelphia, Pa., 10-ton refrigerating machine and compression system for Hotel Strand, Atlantic City, N. J.

Biedenharn Candy Company, Vicksburg, Miss., 10-ton refrigerating machine, compression system and storage piping.

John Hague, St. Louis, Mo., 4-ton refrigerating machine and compression system for A. H. Mueller & Company, meat dealers, Cape Girardeau, Mo.

Blank & Hauk Supply Company, St. Louis, Mo., 5-ton refrigerating machine compression system and brine cooling system, for Alexander & McKimpson, Indiana Harbor, Ind.

United Piece Dye Works, Lodi, N. J., 5-ton refrigerating machine, compression system and system for cooling caustic solution for use in mercerizing plant at Lodi, N. J.

Excelsior Meat Market, Austin, Tex., 4-ton refrigerating machine.

North Side Packing Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., 7-ton compression side, $\frac{1}{2}$ -ton freezing system and storage piping.

Seminole Hotel Company, Jacksonville, Fla., 4-ton compression side and 1-ton freezing system.

J. E. Cunningham, Moorefield, W. Va., 2-ton ice-making machine for use in butchering establishment.

George Cunningham, Romney, W. Va., 2-ton ice-making machine, to be installed in ice factory.

Eagle & Company, England, Ark., 20-ton ice plant, with compression system, improved flooded freezing system, distilling system and storage piping.

Morris Ice Company, Jackson, Miss., 50-ton ice-making plant, compression system, freezing and distilling systems.

Winthrop College, Rock Hill, S. C., 4-ton ice-making machine, compression system, 1-ton freezing system and distilling system.

Holton Power Company, Redlands, Cal., 25-ton plate ice-making plant, improved flooded freezing system and storage piping to be installed at El Centro, Cal.

Carnegie Steel Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., 3-ton water cooling plant for use in steel works at Duquesne, Pa.

Luray Ice Company, Luray, Va., brine piping for apple storage rooms.

Williams Bros., Kokomo, Ind., 10-ton refrigerating machine, compression system and storage piping.

Rotan Ice Company, Rotan, Tex., 12-ton ice-making plant, compression system, freezing and distilling systems.

Joseph Baker & Sons, Ltd., London, England, 4-ton refrigerating machine and compression system.

Morris Ice Company, Jackson, Miss., 3-ton refrigerating machine and compression system for cooling ice vault.

Geo. W. Lane & Company, New York City, 50-ton ice plant, compression system, improved flooded freezing system and distilling system, for K. Yamada, Tokio, Japan.

J. R. Blackwell & Son, Black Rock, Ark. (ice and coal), 5-ton ice-making plant, compression system, improved flooded freezing system, distilling system and storage piping.

T. F. Mayhew, Millville, N. J. (lumber and coal), 20-ton ice plant, compression system, improved flooded freezing system, distilling system, boiler system and storage piping.

BARBER REFRIGERATING SALES.

Recent sales of Barber refrigerating and ice-making machinery by the refrigerating department of the Creamery Package Manufacturing Company, Chicago, are reported as follows:

Hershey Creamery Company, Harrisburg, Pa., 5-ton refrigerating machine.

Michael Dougherty, Philadelphia, Pa., 2½-ton refrigerating machine.

P. B. Merrell & Company, Billings, Mont., 40-ton refrigerating machine.

Emil Dierenfeldt, Eureka, S. D., 5-ton refrigerating machine.

Chicago Building and Manufacturing Company, Union, Okla., 1½-ton refrigerating machine.

Deitz & Rich, Stuttgart, Ark., 2½-ton refrigerating machine.

Girls' Industrial Home, Delaware, Ohio, 17-ton refrigerating machine, 2-ton ice-making machine.

Dr. W. W. Evans, Hamilton, Va., 5-ton refrigerating machine, 2-ton ice-making machine.

Seymour Creamery, Hamilton, Va., 8-ton refrigerating machine.

Burnap Building and Storage Company, Blissfield, Ohio, 2½-ton refrigerating machine.

State Training School for Girls, Geneva, Ill., 7-ton refrigerating machine.

White Cross Milk Company, New York City, N. Y., 4-ton refrigerating machine.

Baltimore and Washington White Cross Mill Company, Washington, D. C., 17-ton refrigerating machine, 3-ton ice-making machine.

De Laval Dairy Supply Company, San Francisco, Cal., 5-ton refrigerating machine.

De Laval Dairy Supply Company, Los Angeles, Cal., 5-ton refrigerating machine.

Chicago Building and Manufacturing Company, Quanah, Tex., 2½-ton refrigerating machine.

Remington Creamery Company, Remington, Va., 2½-ton refrigerating machine.

Lewis Ice and Manufacturing Company, Frederick, Okla., 55-ton refrigerating machine, 20-ton ice-making machine.

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Joseph Dixon Crucible Co., Jersey City, N. J.

October 2, 1909.

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Starkville, Miss.—An ice plant will be established by the Starkville Oil Mill Company.

Blissfield, Mich.—The Blissfield Creamery Company has been incorporated with \$7,200 capital stock.

Lebanon, Pa.—The People's Ice and Coal Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000.

Ridgefarm, Ill.—The Ridgefarm Creamery Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,200.

Union, Okla.—The Union Cannery Company has been incorporated with \$6,500 capital stock by J. C. Bowers and others.

Springfield, Utah.—The Stewart Creamery Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$3,000 by A. L. Starr and others.

Chicago, Ill.—W. S. Johnson, 655 First National Band Building, has incorporated the Hatcher Refrigerator Company with a capital stock of \$3,000.

Williamsburg, Va.—D. S. Harris, G. L. Burelson and A. L. Squires have incorporated the Williamsburg Creamery Company with \$3,000 capital stock.

Lynchburg, Va.—R. D. Martin, E. H. Bockenbrough and C. L. Stahl have incorporated the Lynchburg Creamery Company with a capital stock of \$5,000.

Birmingham, Ala.—The American Ice and Fuel Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 by J. S. Leedy, W. B. Leedy, Jr., and W. B. Caldwell.

Portland, Me.—The Brockton Ice and Coal Company has been formed to deal in ice and coal; capital, \$400,000. President, A. F. Dunham; treasurer, M. S. Wells, Portland.

Jennings, Okla.—The Jennings Refrigerator, Electric Light and Power Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 by F. Adams, J. C. Murphy and W. C. Shoemaker.

Hoopeston, Ill.—The Clear Lake Ice Company has been formed to manufacture artificial ice and conduct a cold storage plant, capital, \$40,000. Incorporators: J. H. Dyer, W. N. Ferguson, J. B. Walderidge, Hoopeston.

ICE NOTES.

Harlinger, Tex.—T. C. Cole contemplates the establishment of an ice plant.

Rockdale, Tex.—The Rockdale Oil Company's mill has been destroyed by fire.

Jackboro, Tex.—The Jack County Creamery Company has commenced operations.

Campbell, N. Y.—The Campbell Creamery Company will rebuild its creamery plant.

Summerton, S. C.—An ice plant will be installed by the Summerton Hardware Company.

Phelps, N. Y.—A creamery plant having a capacity of 3,500 pounds of butter is to be erected here.

Tilbury, Ont.—An ice house and cold storage building on Queen street has been damaged by fire.

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Marlin, Tex.—The Marlin Ice and Electric Light Company will rebuild its plant destroyed by fire recently.

Donalsonville, La.—The plant of the Donalsonville Ice Company has been damaged to the extent of \$5,000 by storm.

Attica, N. Y.—The Attica Brewery and Artificial Ice Company's plant has been destroyed by fire with a loss of \$10,000.

Auburn, N. Y.—J. Dunfree, J. J. Cummins and H. Bartels of Syracuse are promoting the establishment of a cold storage plant here.

New Hartford, Conn.—The Greenwood ice houses here leased by the Trout Brook Ice Company of Hartford have been destroyed by fire. Loss, \$20,000.

St. Louis, Mo.—The St. Louis Refrigerating and Cold Storage Company has let contract for the erection of its \$150,000 building. Machinery will be installed at a cost of \$66,000.

Estherwood, La.—During the recent storm which swept this section the plants of the Baton Rouge Junction Ice and Storage Company and the Patterson Ice Company were damaged.

Summerville, S. C.—A subpoena has been served on the Summerville Ice and Cold Storage Company in the matter of the petition of the Miners and Merchants' Bank, A. R. Thomlinson, of Charlestow, and Olin D. Skinner, of Summerville, to have the Ice Company declared a bankrupt.

A COLD STORAGE EVAPORIMETER.

By Milo M. Hastings, Scientific Assistant Animal Husbandry Office, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

(Continued from last week.)

Description of the Evaporimeter.

The essential parts of this instrument are:

1. A porous porcelain tube (Fig. 1, a) through which the liquid may be exposed to the air. (In the writer's experiments a Pasteur filter tube was used.) The volume of liquid in this tube remains constant, the fluctuation due to evaporation or condensation being registered in the reading tube connected with the porous tube. This porcelain tube must be kept in a horizontal position and must be kept above the level of the liquid in other portions of the apparatus. The liquid will be maintained in the porous tube by capillary attraction, while if this tube were held lower than the other portions of the apparatus, pressure would cause a seepage of liquid through the filter tube.

2. A graduated reading tube (b) of such bore that the changes in volume of the liquid may be readily observed. (A tube of 3 mm. inside diameter was used by the writer.) This tube empties into the reservoir, and gives a double passageway, so that the instrument may be readily filled and emptied.

3. A reservoir (c), provided with a check bulb to allow freedom of air pressure without leaking of the liquid.

4. A stopcock (d) by which the amount of

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liquid in the porous tube may be regulated so as to keep the surface within the reading scale.

5. A suitable supporting frame.

The device used to contain the solution is similar to a water-containing evaporimeter described by Livingston (1906) of the Desert Laboratory of the Carnegie Institution.

Standard Solution Used.

Sulphuric acid is recommended as the most suitable liquid to use in the evaporimeter. The ordinary commercial acid that can be secured at any drug store is satisfactory. This is diluted with water until the mixture assumes the specific gravity desired. The specific gravity must be read with a hydrometer graduated to thousandths when the liquid is at a temperature of exactly 32 deg. F. This can easily be done if the acid is mixed in a cold room and both water and ice (or pipe frost) are used in diluting it. Care should be taken in handling the acid, as, if it is mixed too rapidly with water, enough heat will be generated to crack glass vessels. The acid should be poured slowly into the water. Water should never be poured into concentrated acid.

Enough acid of a desired strength may be mixed at one time to allow many changes of the solution in the evaporimeter. A gallon or half-gallon bottle should be used to hold the prepared acid and should be kept in a room of the same temperature as that in which it is to be used. The acid bottle should be kept tightly closed.

The following table gives the specific gravity of the acid solution, its saturation vapor pressure, the corresponding equilibrium, relative humidity, and saturation deficit, all at 32 deg. F.

Specific gravity.	Saturation vapor pressure at 32° F.		Equilibrium relative humidity.	Saturation deficit.
	Inches of mercury.	Per cent.		
*1.00	0.1800	100.0	0.0000	
1.01	.1792	99.5	.0008	
1.02	.1784	99.1	.0016	
1.03	.1776	98.7	.0024	
1.04	.1767	98.2	.0033	
1.05	.1756	97.5	.0044	
1.06	.1744	96.9	.0056	
1.07	.1732	96.2	.0068	
1.08	.1721	95.6	.0079	
1.09	.1706	94.8	.0094	
1.10	.1691	93.9	.0109	
1.11	.1678	93.2	.0122	
1.12	.1662	92.3	.0138	

1.13	.1641	91.2	.0150
1.14	.1619	89.9	.0181
1.15	.1598	88.8	.0202
1.16	.1573	87.4	.0227
1.17	.1542	85.7	.0258
1.18	.1512	84.0	.0288
1.19	.1481	82.3	.0319
1.20	.1450	80.5	.0350
1.21	.1417	78.7	.0383
1.22	.1380	76.7	.0420
1.23	.1343	74.6	.0457
1.24	.1306	72.5	.0494
1.25	.1268	70.4	.0532
1.26	.1225	68.0	.0575
1.27	.1180	65.5	.0620
1.28	.1136	63.1	.0664
1.29	.1092	60.7	.0708
1.30	.1050	58.3	.0750

This table is prepared by the Biochimic Division of the Bureau of Animal Industry and is based on experimental results by C. Dieterich as published in Wiedemann's "Annalen der Physik und Chemie," vol. 50, 1893, pp. 60 and 69, recalculated to pressure in inches of mercury at barometric pressure of 30 inches and on the basis that the saturation pressure of water at 30 deg. F. is 0.180 inch of mercury.

*Water.

This table can be computed for any temperature as follows: The relative humidity for a given specific gravity of acid (always measured at 32 deg. F.) remains the same at all temperatures. The absolute humidity or vapor pressure of the acid is determined by multiplying the relative humidity by the vapor pressure of pure water at the given temperature. The saturation deficit is determined by subtracting the acid pressure from the pressure of water.

NOTE.—The illustration referred to, Fig. 1, will be found on page 36.

Example: At 28 deg. F. the relative humidity of 1.20 acid is 0.805.
 0.805×0.150 (the vapor pressure of water) = 0.1207 = saturation pressure at 28 deg.
 $0.150 - 0.1207 = 0.0293$, the saturation deficit at 28 deg. F.

The specific gravity of acid solution required to give certain saturation deficits from common egg-room temperatures are given in the following table:

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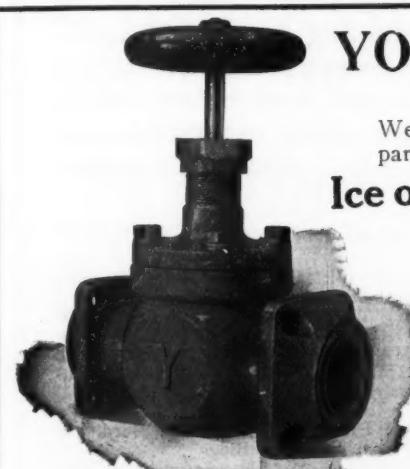
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BIRMINGHAM, Kates Transfer & Storage Co.
BOSTON, 120 Milk Street, Chas. P. Duffee.
BUFFALO, Seneca St., Keystone Warehouse Co.
and 638 Washington St., Frank Bausch.
CHICAGO, 329 N. Clark St., F. C. Schapper.
CINCINNATI, The Burger Bros. Co.
CLEVELAND, Cleveland Storage Co. and Henry Bollinger.
DETROIT, Riverside Stge. & Cartage Co., Ltd.
and Newman Bros., Inc.
HAVANA, Champion & Pascual.
FORT WORTH, Texas Mfg. Co.
HOUSTON, Texas Warehouse Co.
INDIANAPOLIS, Central Transfer & Stge Co.
JACKSONVILLE, St. Elmo W. Acosta.
KANSAS CITY, Co-op. Land & Mercantile Co.
LIVERPOOL, Peter R. McQuile & Son.
LOS ANGELES, United Iron Works.
LOUISVILLE, Louisville Public Warehouse Co.
MILWAUKEE, Central Warehouse.
MEXICO CITY, Ernest O. Heindorf.
NEWARK, F. W. Munn Livery Co. and
Brewers' and Bottlers' Supply Co.
NEW ORLEANS, Finlay, Dicks & Son, Ltd.
NEW YORK, Roessler & Hassacher Chemical
Co.
NORFOLK, Nottingham & Wrenn Co.
PITTSBURGH, Penn. Transfer Co., Ltd., and
Mueller & Kusen.
PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island Warehouse Co.
ST. LOUIS, Pillsbury-Becker Eng. & Supply Co.
SAVANNAH, Benton Transfer Co.
SAN FRANCISCO, United Iron Works.
SEATTLE, United Iron Works.
WASHINGTON, Littlefield, Alvord & Co.



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Bay State Construction & Supply Co., 88 Broad St., Boston, Mass.
Greenwood Construction & Supply Co., 337 Water St., Pittsburg, Pa.
Pillsbury-Becker Engineering & Supply Co., 200 N. Main St., St. Louis, Mo.
York Manufacturing Co., 13 S. Forsyth St., Atlanta, Ga.
Central Construction & Supply Co., 140 N. Tenth St., Philadelphia, Pa.
United Iron Works, Oakland, Cal.
United Iron Works, Los Angeles, Cal.
United Iron Works, Seattle, Wash.
Western & Campbell Co., 55 S. Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.
York Manufacturing Co., 2010 Congress Ave., Houston, Tex.
Rantz & Biggar, 736 Conti St., New Orleans, La.

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Tempera-	Saturation deficit.				
ture.	0.010.	0.020.	0.030.	0.040.	0.050.
°F.	Sp. gr.	Sp. gr.	Sp. gr.	Sp. gr.	Sp. gr.
29	1.104	1.161	1.198	1.230	1.259
30	1.100	1.157	1.193	1.225	1.254
31	1.097	1.153	1.188	1.220	1.247
32	1.094	1.149	1.184	1.215	1.241
33	1.092	1.145	1.180	1.210	1.236

In practice, as the temperature of a plant is uniform, it would be sufficient to define the humidity by referring to the specific gravity of acid used. Thus a plant with dead air might be held at a temperature of 32 deg. F. and an evaporimeter test of 1.19 acid, while another plant with a blower system might find that best results could be obtained with a temperature of 30 deg. F. and an evaporimeter test of 1.17 acid.

Operation of the Instrument.

Filling—Hold the evaporimeter with the mouth of the reservoir upward and pour in the solution until the reservoir is three-fourths full. Push the stopper in tightly, holding the reservoir tube firmly in the other hand. See that the hook in the catch bulb is

turned toward the porous tube. Now open the stopcock and tilt the frame so that the solution will flow into the porous tube. By tilting the instrument back and forth the porous tube is entirely filled. Allow the instrument to remain a minute or two in the position for draining the solution into the porous tube, until the tube is thoroughly soaked and liquid begins to drip through.

Be sure that all bubbles are out of evaporation and reading tubes by holding for a moment with the tubes in a vertical position, with the stopcock at the top. Now close the stopcock and hold the instrument as in Fig. 1. This is the working position of the evaporimeter. After the globules of liquid which have gathered on the outer surface of the porous tube have disappeared (they may be wiped off with a clean cloth), the liquid may be drawn back into the reading scale by carefully turning the stopcock.

Location.—The instrument may be set on a shelf or hung by cords of sufficient length

to allow free manipulation. Drafts of air blowing upon the evaporimeter do not affect its accuracy in determining whether the air is above or below the vapor pressure of the liquid, but, with a given difference of pressure, currents of air will accelerate the rate of change, which fact is also true of the evaporation of the products in storage. By adapting the strength of the solution to the vapor pressure of the air, the evaporimeter may be made to determine the humidity in the centre of a pile of cases as well as in a main draft of air, and in the hands of a careful investigator the instrument may be used to determine both the efficiency of air circulation and the evaporating power of various air currents.

In the average plant, however, with these factors fixed by the equipment, it will be sufficient to locate the instrument in a centre aisle, or if a forced-draft system be used, in the main draft, and from practical experience (Continued on page 36.)

Armour's Anhydrous Ammonia



Pure, Dry and Volatile

¶ Absolutely pure and free from moisture and all foreign substances. Possesses low boiling point, therefore the greatest cold producing and ice making power. Manufactured solely from a mineral base. Every cylinder subject to your most rigid test before using. ¶ Descriptive booklet, with testimonials, furnished upon request. ¶ Stock depots at all convenient points throughout the United States.

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The Armour Ammonia Works, Chicago, Ill.

Owned and Operated by ARMOUR & COMPANY

PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl. except lard which is quoted by the cwt. In tea., pork and beef by the bbl. or ticer and hogs by the cwt.

Market Irregular—Hog Movement Still Small
—Hog Prices Maintained—Packers Small
Buyers—Export Demand Very Limited—
Domestic Trade Quiet—Consumers Acting Conservatively—Greases and Oils Strong.

New high levels for the month and the season were made in the provision market the past week. September pork at Chicago just crossed the \$25 mark, lard was strong and ribs were also at new high levels. The advance was accompanied by some increase in speculative activity, but the volume of demand was not pronounced. The advance in the future market appeared to be due more to an absence of selling pressure than to any increase in the activity of the demand for either speculation or for actual distribution, and later in the week prices showed a good reaction.

The movement of hogs is still light, and the daily receipts are not sufficient to create any supply which is at all burdensome. The packers continue to be very conservative buyers and do not seem to be disposed to put up any meats or any other products at present, unless there is opportunity to sell the future against the product. Owing to the high prices for the immediate delivery, whatever interest there has been has been in the making of product to fill this nearby demand. With the January pork over \$6 a barrel under the September, there is no incentive to accumulate stocks. The demand for the

fresh meat trade is reported of a conservative character at the West. There is steady business, but the volume of demand is not heavy. Curers of meats have been, according to all advices, showing a very conservative interest and are not buying any large quantity of meats for curing purposes.

The high prices are not attracting the movement of hogs hoped for. The total receipts last week at primary points were 229,000. This was about 10,000 more than the preceding week, but 41,000 under the corresponding week last year. There was an increase in the movement of cattle for the week and receipts were 244,000 against 209,000 the previous week and 219,000 last year. There was also a good increase in the receipts of sheep, the aggregate arrivals being 333,000, against 279,000 the preceding week and 320,000 a year ago. The average price of hogs for the week was \$8.22, which is just about the same as the preceding week, and was nearly \$2 over the eight-year average. There was a decline of 15c. in the average price of cattle and sheep, and a decline of 40c. in the average price of lambs. While the price of hogs is \$1.85 over the eight-year average, the price of cattle is only 95c. over; sheep, 45c. over, and lambs, 75c. over.

The latest estimates of the stocks of product showed very light supplies, but this is to be expected until the movement of hogs is sufficiently large to carry hog prices to values where packers can see their way clear to buy freely. At present this is not the case and the demand from packers is just about enough to supply the current require-

ments. There is no incentive in the price of the hogs or the price of the forward deliveries of product, to do more than to satisfy the week-to-week demand.

The foreign trade is in small lots. Of course some stuff is going out every week, but the decrease in the product exported is very heavy, more than equaling the decrease in the packing since the first of March. It is evident there has been some decrease in the domestic demand on account of the high prices, but the decrease in the American distribution has apparently not been as large as the decrease in the foreign.

The prospects for the small supply of hogs are not considered sufficiently favorable to bring about any distinct speculative selling of the forward deliveries. Nevertheless the mid-winter deliveries all keep at a good discount on the nearby. While the September delivery of pork was at highest prices for the season, the January delivery was \$6 discount, and under the previous high record. The advance in the forward deliveries of lard carried January above 11c., with the September delivery up to 12.70.

It is apparently a general belief that the fall will bring an increased movement of live hogs and that this increased movement will have its natural effect on the prices for product. There is a little increasing tendency in the receipts, but whether such increase is likely to be maintained it is rather difficult to say. The natural movement would be a steady gain in the receipts, particularly as the fall advances and the fall fattened hogs are sent to market.

THE W. J. WILCOX

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NEW YORK

Offices: 27 Beaver Street

Refiners of the Celebrated
Wilcox and Globe Brand

**PURE
REFINED
LARD**



The feed conditions have been excellent since the first of September. Last year during the fall there was a long period of dry weather following a very dry August, and there was a large amount of grain feeding of stock of all kinds in the fall before cold weather set in. This year, however, the fall pasturage and the fall forage crops are in

SEE PAGE 48 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

excellent shape. These will provide feed up until the growth is destroyed by cold weather and it will be a material factor, not only in providing cheap fall feed and in the saving of grain for the fall fattening of stock, but as affecting the prices for feed grains during the winter. If the feeding of grain during the fall is materially lessened on account of the fall pasturage it is equivalent to that much addition to the crops of feeding grain.

PORK.—The market was dull but supplies were very small. Mess is quoted at \$25@26; clear, \$23@25.50, and family, \$24@26.

LARD.—The market was dull and a little easier with futures. City steam lard, \$12.20; prime Western, \$12.75, and Middle West, \$12.75@12.85; Continent, \$13.20; South America, \$14; Brazil, kegs, \$15; compound, 9@9½c.

BEEF.—Trade is quiet at steady prices. Quotations: Family, \$14@14.50; mess, \$11@11.50; extra India mess, \$21@21.50.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York reported up to Wednesday, September 29, 1909, were as follows:

BACON.—Bergen, Norway, 15,568 lbs.;

Bermuda, W. I., 3,114 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 18,623 lbs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 25,900 lbs.; Drontheim, Norway, 15,902 lbs.; Glasgow Scotland, 145,490 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 31,500 lbs.; Hull, England, 166,931 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 1,451 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 1,202,107 lbs.; London, England, 25,200 lbs.; Manzanilla, Cuba, 28,698 lbs.; Matanzas, Cuba, 60,122 lbs.; Nassau, W. I., 651 lbs.; Preston, England, 10,500 lbs.; Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 142 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 1,930 lbs.

HAMS.—Antwerp, Belgium, 125,529 lbs.; Bermuda, W. I., 12,285 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 1,484 lbs.; Barcelona, Spain, 2,869 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 3,034 lbs.; Cadiz, Spain, 1,879 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 3,275 lbs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 12,423 lbs.; Demerara, Br. Guiana, 7,292 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 227,200 lbs.; Hull, England, 102,067 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 21,291 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 4,136 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 557,654 lbs.; London, England, 103,371 lbs.; Matanzas, Cuba, 4,318 lbs.; Manzanilla, Cuba, 7,633 lbs.; Manchester, England, 22,968 lbs.; Nassau, W. I., 1,816 lbs.; Preston, England, 2,441 lbs.; San Domingo, S. D., 4,726 lbs.; Southampton, England, 54,446 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 1,631 lbs.

LARD.—Amsterdam, Holland, 33,300 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 99,550 lbs.; Aberdeen, Scotland, 60,982 lbs.; Bermuda, W. I., 6,908 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 5,630 lbs.; Bremerhaven, Germany, 6,600 lbs.; Bremen, Germany, 66,000 lbs.; Bergen, Norway, 11,688 lbs.; Cartagena, Venezuela, 21,000 lbs.; Cologne, Germany, 19,844 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 148,620 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 11,000 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 11,274 lbs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 173,194 lbs.; Demerara, Br. Guiana, 6,511 lbs.; Drontheim, Norway, 13,750

(Continued on next page.)

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for week ending September 25, 1909, with comparative tables:

	PORK, BARRELS.		
	From Nov. 1, Week Sept. 25, 1909.	Week Sept. 26, 1908.	to 1909.
To—			
United Kingdom..	86	597	32,064
Continent	304	278	14,503
So. & Cen. Am... West Indies	696	113	17,046
Br. No. Am. Col.	511	722	54,310
Other countries ..	310	349	18,505
Total	5	.....	301
	1,912	2,059	136,750

	MEATS, LBS.
United Kingdom..	6,372,325
Continent	259,500
So. & Cen. Am... West Indies	133,253
Br. No. Am. Col.	65,300
Other countries ..	4,000
Total	6,834,380

	LARD, LBS.
United Kingdom..	3,067,280
Continent	2,184,380
So. & Cen. Am... West Indies	467,700
Br. No. Am. Col.	228,100
Other countries ..	52,150
Total	6,000,910

	RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.	
From—	Pork, bbls. Meats, lbs. Lard, lbs.	
New York	1,459 1,707,700 2,073,950	
Boston	138 1,436,400 875,630	
Philadelphia	895,630
Baltimore	402,500
New Orleans	174 21,705 276,400	
Montreal	2,810,200 1,326,400
St. John, N. B.	858,375 147,500
Total week	1,912 6,834,380 6,000,910	
Previous week ..	1,710 7,146,413 6,256,928	
Two weeks ago ..	1,566 4,447,596 6,160,915	
Cor. week, 1908..	2,059 6,054,100 11,680,434	

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF AGGREGATE EXPORTS FROM NOV. 1, 1908, TO SEPT. 25, 1909.

	1908-09.	1907-08.	Decrease.
Pork, lbs.	27,351,800	29,340,200	1,985,400
Meats, lb.	401,316,129	499,865,133	98,549,004
Lard, lbs.	517,923,912	582,913,743	64,990,031

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool, Per Ton.	Glasgow, Per Ton.	Hamburg, Per 100 lbs.
Beef, per tierce	15/	15/	15@24c.
Oil cake	7c.	8c.	@10c.
Bacon	15/	15/	15@24c.
Lard, tierces	15/	15/	15@24c.
Cheese	20/	25/	15@48c.
Canned meats	15/	15/	15@24c.
Butter	25/	30/	15@48c.
Tallow	15/	15/	15@22c.
Pork, per barrel	2/3	2/3	15@24c.

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TALLOW
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THEIR SPECIFIC GRAVITY DETERMINED ACCURATELY, QUICKLY AND SIMPLY
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Dr. Sommer has designed and patented an apparatus for determining the specific gravity of all kinds of semi-solid or solid adhesive and flexible materials. No technical skill is required in the operation, which is extremely accurate yet simple. An especial point is that no balance or scales are required, and the specific gravity is read directly on the stem of the hydrometer. Write for price and descriptive bulletin.

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TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The market has shown a very firm tone this week and some improvement in prices. There has been a fairly good demand, and buyers have developed a good deal more interest in the market. The volume of trade, however, has not been large, but there has been a steady inquiry, and several fair sized lots have been taken. One difficulty in the situation is the scarcity of offerings. Supplies are light of all kinds, and the offerings are correspondingly small. The general advance in other oils and fats has stimulated demand for tallow, and there has been a broader inquiry. There is, however, no foreign demand of any moment, and this is a factor which has quite a little bearing on the local situation.

At the West the tallow market has been firm, and there have been some sales quoted as high as 6½c. in tierces at the West for prime. Special tallow has been very firm locally, with some business reported as high as equal to 6½c. in tierces.

The London market was very firm this week with a good demand. At the auction sale 1,150 casks were offered and it was all sold at 3d. advance according to the Produce Exchange cable, and 3d. to 6d. advance, according to private cables. The strength of stearine and the strength of oleo oil are also factors in the market not to be overlooked but the general improvement in the demand for fats of all kinds has been the principal influence in the improvement in the tallow trade. The demand by soap makers has been of fair proportions and other interests have also been quite active in the market.

The situation is a very steady one at present, and unless stocks are materially increased the outlook is encouraging. The supplies of tallow have been small all summer, and there is no evidence of any increase in the amount available. The situation might have been rather a serious one, if there had been any activity of trade. The trade, however, was featureless all through the summer, and it was not until late August and early September that the market showed increased activity and strength. Although the movement of cattle is increasing somewhat at the West, the receipts are not as yet sufficiently heavy to be a factor in the market. The strength of competing oils and fats has had a good deal to do with the market situation. There has been a general gain and tallows and greases have shown the least response to the upward movement of values. These articles, however, have been showing a response recently to the better tone of the markets and there has been a hardening market with a broadening trade. Quotations are: City, 5½c.; spot country,

5½@5½c.; special, 6½@6½c.; edible, 7½@8½c.

The weekly contracts were on the basis of 5½c.

SEE PAGE 48 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

STEARINE.—Prices have continued firm this week, with but little stuff on the market. There were scattered sales in small lots at 15c. and as high as 15½c. was asked for round lots. At the West some trade was reported on the basis of 16c. The volume of the demand, however, has been somewhat restricted by the price. The quotations have advanced so rapidly on both stearine and bleaching oil that compound makers have been rather conservative buyers of stearine, or rather disposed to be conservative in purchases ahead. The price of compound lard has been advanced to 9 to 9½c., which is a gain of nearly 2c. a pound from the low price of the summer. The advance has been so rapid recently that the demand has been restricted as the trade is beginning to stop and consider the decreasing price between the compound lard and the pure lard.

The situation of the market is one which is receiving a great deal of careful thought just at present. The price of stearine is unusually high. It has been equalled or exceeded but few times in recent years, and on the other hand prices have been much under quotations now prevailing. It is possible that the high price will have considerable influence on the demand with the natural increase in live stock movement and packinghouse activities during the fall and winter.

COCONUT OIL.—The market continues firm with a better demand. Supplies are not large and primary markets are firm. Quotations in New York City for Ceylon, spot, 7½@8c.; do., shipments, 7½@7¾c.; Cochin, spot, 8½@9c.; do., shipments, 8½@8c.

PALM OIL.—The market is firm both spot and to arrive. Prices in New York are, for prime red spot, 5½@5½c.; do., to arrive, 5½@5½c.; Lagos, spot, 5½@6½c.; do., to arrive, 5½@6c. Palm kernels, spot, 7½@7½c.

CORN OIL.—The market is firm with fair demand at \$5.60@5.70.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—Prices are held firmly at full quotations. For 20 cold test, 90@92c.; 30 do., 85c.; 40 do., water white, 72@75c.; prime, 55c.; low grade off yellow, 50c.

LARD OIL.—The market is very firm but trade is small. Prices quoted unchanged at 96@98c.

OLEO OIL.—The market continues firm with a fair demand. Rotterdam quoted 73 florins. New York quotes 13½c. for choice. 9¾c. for No. 2 and 8½c. for No. 3.

LARD STEARINE.—The market is quiet and firm at about 13½@13½c.

GREASE.—The market is quiet but very firmly held. Quotations in New York: Yellow, 5½@5½c.; brown, 4½@4½c.; "B" and "A" white, 5½@6½c.; nominal.

GREASE STEARINE.—Prices are steady with small interest shown. Quotations: Yellow, \$5.75@5.87½, and white at 6½@6½c.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

(Continued from preceding page.)

lbs.; Dantzig, Germany, 43,100 lbs.; Delagoa Bay, Africa, 18,000 lbs.; Dusseldorf, Germany, 89,298 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 108,666 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 14,390 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 171,800 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 92,840 lbs.; Havre, France, 50,970 lbs.; Hull, England, 319,368 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 6,376 lbs.; Leith, Scotland, 94,714 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 304,076 lbs.; London, England, 495,910 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 17,740 lbs.; Manzanilla, Cuba, 13,835 lbs.; Matanzas, Cuba, 94,845 lbs.; Manchester, England, 406,155 lbs.; Nassau, W. I., 11,949 lbs.; Preston, England, 21,551 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 210,231 lbs.; Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 848 lbs.; Riga, Russia, 46,362 lbs.; San Domingo, S. D., 25,712 lbs.; Sydney, Australia, 1,100 lbs.; Stettin, Germany, 111,340 lbs.; Savanna, Colombia, 48,040 lbs.; Sierra Leone, Africa, 2,789 lbs.; Turka Island, W. I., 1,694 lbs.; Tampico, Mexico, 8,648 lbs.; Valparaiso, Chile, 2,500 lbs.; Wasa, Russia, 8,250 lbs.

LARD OIL.—San Domingo, S. D., 615 gals.

PORK.—Antwerp, Belgium, 49 tes.; Barbados, W. I., 58 bbls.; Bermuda, W. I., 93 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 16 bbls.; Demerara, Br. Guiana, 355 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 203 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 150 bbls.; Nassau, W. I., 48 bbls.

SAUSAGE.

Algiers, Algeria, 162 pa.; Bordeaux, France, 64 bxs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 3 pa.; Havre, France, 25 bxs.; Marseilles, France, 465 pa.; Rotterdam, Holland, 50 pa.; Tunis, Algeria, 25 bxs.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York reported up to Wednesday, September 29, 1909, were as follows:

BEEF.—Arendel, Norway, 100 bbls.; Antwerp, Belgium, 100 bbls.; Bermuda, W. I., 6,908 lbs., 40 bbls., 7 tes.; Bergen, Norway, 25 tes.; Beyrouth, 25 tes.; Barbados, W. I., 297 bbls., 10 tes.; Bremen, Germany, 50 bbls.; Cape Town, Africa, 2,362 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 225 bbls.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 200 bbls.; Christiansand, Norway, 50 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 276,999 lbs., 48 bbls.; Demerara, Br. Guiana, 28 tes., 143 bbls.; Flushing, Holland, 100 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 100 bbls., 167 tes.; Hamburg, Germany, 50 tes.;

Corn Oil Cotton Oil Cocoanut Oil Palm Oil
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WANTED**PIG SKIN
RINDS**

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Hull, England, 40 tcs.; Kingston, W. I., 94 bbls., 34 tcs.; London, England, 175,557 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 253,363 lbs., 213 bbls., 220 tcs.; Marseilles, France, 36 bbls.; Nassau, W. I., 26 bbls.; Newcastle, England, 25 tcs.; Port Antonio, W. I., 13 tcs., 8 bbls.; Rotterdam, Holland, 16 bbls.; Sierra Leone, Africa, 50 bbls.; Southampton, England, 829,132 lbs.; Trieste, Austria, 10 bbls.; Tonsberg, Norway, 75 bbls.

OLEO OIL.—Bremen, Germany, 320 tcs.; Bergen, Norway, 155 tcs.; Beyrouth, 25 tcs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 127 tcs.; Christiania, Norway, 11 tcs.; Hamburg, Germany, 300 tcs.; Liverpool, England, 105 tcs.; Messina, Sicily, 140 tcs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 1,810 tcs.; Stockholm, Sweden, 70 tcs.; Stavanger, Norway, 105 tcs.; Tripoli, Africa, 30 tcs.; Tonsberg, Norway, 215 tcs.; Baltimore to Bremen, Germany, 75 tcs.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Antwerp, Belgium, 1,200 lbs.; Bermuda, W. I., 4,390 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 6,000 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 7,150 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 13,000 lbs.

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Saturday, September 25, 1909, as shown by H. M. Schwarzschild's report, are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil Cottonseed Cake. Bags.	Cake. Oil Bbls.	Bacon and Cheese. Hams.	Tallow. Pkgs.	Beef. Pork.	Lard. Tcs.	Pkgs.
Arabic, Liverpool	300	...	2028	105	266	444	249
Campania, Liverpool	...	...	916	...	120	...	87
*Minnetonka, London	...	...	159	...	125	...	485
Majestic, Southampton	...	...	252	...	...	25	350
*St. Louis, Southampton	...	...	402	...	...	75	400
Terence, Manchester	...	...	43	...	...	450	2131
Idaho, Hull	...	...	458	...	115	...	940
Wells City, Bristol	346	...	...	...	100	...	3000
*California, Glasgow	...	...	605	...	284	...	247
Deutschland, Hamburg	...	...	...	...	...	50	500
President Lincoln, Hamburg	75	...	...	50	75	...	375
Ryndam, Rotterdam	8704	2700	...	25	...	...	1910
Vaderland, Antwerp	1401	...	...	190	...	124	133
Kaiser Wil. der Gross, Bremen	...	...	...	...	75	...	112
Prinz Friedrich Wil., Bremen	...	...	...	...	60	...	3230
Lousiane, Havre	3275	...	...	...	...	40	150
La Lorraine, Havre	224	...	...	...	...	...	...
Venezia, Marseilles	447	950	...	9	...	...	...
Buenos Aires, Mediterranean	...	...	...	...	...	350	...
Europa, Mediterranean	...	...	...	...	...	600	...
Principe di Piemonte, Mediter'an	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	14743	4075	...	5087	155	1344	577
Last week	7128	9631	...	4377	100	1951	485
Same time in 1908	7459	3934	961	6225	312	893	645
					645	9545	24648

210 pkgs. butter. *Cargo estimated by steamship company.

Louisville Cotton Oil Co.

Louisville Butter Oil.
Progress Butter Oil.
Progress Cooking Oil.
Dead Choice White Cooking Oil.
Royal Prime Summer Yellow.
Identify Summer White Soap Oil.

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THESE BRANDS WILL KEEP YOU HAPPY

ALSO FIRST IF NOT ONLY'

LICENSED AND BONDED COTTON SEED OIL WAREHOUSE

IN UNITED STATES.
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TALLOW.—Antwerp, Belgium, 4,550 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 121,800 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 1,895 lbs.; San Domingo, S. D., 25,712 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 14,005 lbs.

TALLOW OIL.—Beyrouth, 45 tcs.

TONGUE.—Gothenberg, Sweden, 25 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 30 bbls., 177 pa.; Manchester, England, 250 cs.

CANNED MEAT.—Antwerp, Belgium, 276

cs.; Beira, E. Africa, 100 pgs.; Bermuda, W. I., 52 cs.; Bordeaux, France, 405 cs.; Cape Town, Africa, 739 cs.; Colon, Panama, 54 cs.; Delagoa Bay, Africa, 272 cs.; Freemantle, Australia, 110 pgs.; Havana, Cuba, 8 cs., 48 pa.; Havre, France, 400 cs.; Hull, England, 475 cs.; Kingston, W. I., 92 cs.; London, England, 3,379 cs.; Liverpool, England, 308 cs.; Matanzas, Cuba, 25 cs.; Marseilles, France, 48 cs.; Manchester, England, 802 cs.; Nassau, W. I., 38 pa.; Tonsberg, Norway, 50 cs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 50 cs.

MEAT INSPECTION CHANGES.

Recent changes in the meat inspection service of the Federal Government are announced as follows:

Inspection inaugurated:

Armour & Company, 196 Water street, Norfolk, Va.

Hammond Company, 136-140 Pleasant street, Lynn, Mass.

Hammond Company, 159 Ashland street, North Adams, Mass.

The Cudahy Packing Company, San Francisco, Cal.

Sinai Kosher Sausage Factory (subsidiary to David Berg & Co.), Chicago, Ill.

Oklahoma City Packing and Provision Company, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Henneberry & Co., Arkansas City, Kans.

Gewinner Sausage Company, St. Louis, Mo.

Meyer & Gassmann, 671 Eleventh avenue, New York, N. Y.

L. O. Demeritt, Silvers Mills, Me.

Germany Sausage Works, Chicago, Ill.

Inspection discontinued.

Max Koschel, 61-65 Paterson avenue, Hoboken, N. J.

G. B. Konrad, Fortieth street and Emerald avenue, Chicago, Ill.

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COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Louisiana Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Markets Excited—New High Levels Reached
—Trade Unusually Active—Near Deliveries Receiving Steady Support—Late Deliveries Break Sharply From the High Prices—Crude Strong—Seed Prices Advanced.

The trading in the future market for cottonseed oil was of very heavy proportions during the week, and high record prices for the season were reached. The sales ranged from 10 to 25 thousand barrels a day, and on one or two days there were quite large lines traded in, which were not included in the official records.

The near deliveries were very firm all the time and received constant support by a leading refining interest. On Wednesday there was a raid on the near deliveries, and prices were broken 8 to 10 points, but on the last call for the day the market was immediately bid back and active support given to the October, November and December. While the near positions received such constant support, the distant deliveries were decidedly weak, selling off about 30 points under constant pressure to liquidate the March, May and July deliveries. The fact that the distant deliveries were being so freely sold attracted a great deal of attention as it was intimated that the interests supporting the near positions were identified with the selling of the distant deliveries. It was also stated that there was a large amount of speculative holding of oil sold by people who had followed the market up on the long side and

were anxious to take profits as soon as prices developed weakness. It was also intimated that there was some buying of crude oil at the South, and selling of the forward positions. Thursday the market was weak and active on liquidation and absence of support.

Crude oil was strong and prices were advanced to \$5.33@\$5.40 for the nearby deliveries and not very freely offered at any price. The deliveries later in the fall were quoted at some discount on the nearby but no important concessions were made. The mills were moderate sellers of oil, but the offerings did not increase with the advance in prices. Seed prices were strong through the South, and were sharply advanced with the speculative interest in the future market.

The excitement which prevailed in cotton was without doubt partly responsible for the strength and excitement in the seed and crude prices. The damage as the result of the tropical storm which swept in from the Gulf last week was reported as very serious in some sections. In Louisiana it was claimed that a great portion of the crop was destroyed, although it was admitted that about 50 per cent. of the crop had been picked before the storm. The storm area extended as far west as the western boundary of Louisiana and Arkansas, and as far east as southern Alabama, although the storm area, a little in from the coast, did not extend east of the eastern Mississippi line. The destruction to cotton which was opened in the area affected was undoubtedly of considerable importance.

There was some disposition to take profits

in a speculative way on the idea that the ginning report shortly to be issued would show a very large amount of cotton ginned during the month of September, and that the activity in ginning would mean a large supply of seed available. Owing to the attractive prices, it is stated that farmers are selling the cotton about as fast as picked, and this is expected to make a very heavy movement for some time to come, which naturally will make a corresponding amount of seed available for the crushers.

The demand for nearby oil for distribution is reported fairly good. Some refining interests claim that they are able to sell good oils on the basis of current prices readily for export, and that as fast as the oil is accumulated for the nearby deliveries, it is sold again for export and domestic use. The compound makers have been doing a large business in compound lard, and there has been a strong advance in compound lard to a basis of 9 to 9½c. The lard market has also been strong, reaching high level for the season during the past week, although easing off a little from the high point. The demand for other oils and fats has been of quite encouraging character. The demand abroad for oleo oil has been good, and there have been sales made the past few days for oleo oil at 73 florins and equal to 74 florins at outside points, while the foreign demand for butter oils has been generally well maintained. English cotton seed oil prices have also advanced with the American.

Owing to the slow movement of crude oil it is not expected that there will be very

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Atlanta, 1895.
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Charleston, S. C., 1902.
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INCORPORATED 1885

COTTON SEED OIL

SNOWFLAKE—Choice Summer White Deodorized Oil

WHITE DAISY—Prime Summer White Deodorized Oil

DELMONICO—Choice Summer Yellow Oil

APEX—Prime Summer Yellow Oil

BUTTERCUP—Deodorized Summer Yellow Oil

NONPAREIL—Choice Winter Yellow Salad Oil

ECLIPSE—Choice Butter Oil

REFINERY AND GENERAL OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, KY.

CABLE ADDRESS
"Refinery" Louisville, U.S.A.

great supply of new oil available until either the latter part of October or well into November, and in the meantime there is a steady distribution of the carry over of the old crop through the domestic and export trade. Later the demand for the supply of oil is expected to be materially increased with the natural movement of the new crop. This condition of affairs is claimed to be in large part the ground for the active support which the nearby refined deliveries have received for the past month from a leading refining interest.

There has been no new development of interest in the cotton crop. The weather conditions have been good since the storm of last week and picking has been steadily advanced. In the live stock movement there seems to be some increase in the marketings of stock of all kinds, but the increase is as yet insufficient to cause any pressure on the markets for animal fats.

Closing prices, Saturday September 25.—Spot, \$6.24@6.25; September, \$6.25@6.30; October, \$6.23@6.26; November, \$6.21@6.24; December, \$6.25@6.26; January, \$6.26@6.28; March, \$6.38@6.40; May, \$6.53@6.57; July, \$6.66@6.70. Good off, \$6.00@6.25; off, \$6.20 @6.28; winter, \$6.45@6.99; summer, \$6.30@6.99. Sales.—Spot, 200 at \$6.25@6.26; October, 500 at \$6.23; December, 1,100 at \$6.20@6.26; January, 500 at \$6.24@6.26; March, 1,100 at \$6.33@6.35; May, 1,300 at \$6.54@6.55.

Total sales 4,700. Market closed firm 3c. decline to 4c. advance.

Prime Crude, \$5.11@5.20.

Monday, September 27.—Spot, \$6.33@6.35; September, \$6.33@6.50; October, \$6.33@6.35; November, \$6.33@6.34; December, \$6.33@6.34; January, \$6.33@6.35; March, \$6.46@6.50; May, \$6.57@6.59; July, \$6.67@6.69. Good off, \$6.15@6.29; off, \$6.27@6.29; winter, \$6.40@6.99; summer, \$6.60@6.99. Sales.—Spot, 100 at \$6.35; October, 2,300 at \$6.30@6.34; November, 1,300 at \$6.25@6.33; December, 6,600 at \$6.26@6.33; January, 6,800 at \$6.33@6.36; March, 4,700 at \$6.50@6.61; May, 1,700 at \$6.55@6.70; July, 200 at \$6.70.

Total sales 23,700. Market closed firm unchanged to 10c. advance. About 6,000 bbls. additional were sold but not recorded.

Prime Crude, \$5.20@5.33.

Tuesday, September 28.—Spot, \$6.35@6.37; October, \$6.34@6.35; November, \$6.34@6.35; December, \$6.33@6.35; January, \$6.35@6.37; February, \$6.36@6.42; March, \$6.42@6.45; May, \$6.51@6.54; July, \$6.58@6.62. Good off, \$6.20@6.30; off, \$6.32@6.35; winter, \$6.50@6.90; summer, \$6.58@6.75. Sales.—October, 3,200 at \$6.33@6.34; November, 800 at \$6.33@6.35; January, 2,000 at \$6.34@6.37; March, 2,900 at \$6.44@6.53; May, 2,500 at \$6.52@6.57.

Total sales 11,400. Market closed quiet unchanged to 9c. decline.

Prime Crude, \$5.20@5.33.

Wednesday, September 29.—Spot, \$6.35@6.40; October, \$6.33@6.34; November, \$6.30@6.31; December, \$6.29@6.30; January, \$6.28@6.29; February, \$6.28@6.33; March, \$6.30@6.33; May, \$6.42@6.46; July, \$6.42@6.51. Good off, \$6.10@6.34; off, \$6.23@6.25; winter, \$6.45@6.90; summer, \$6.40@6.70. Sales.—October, 5,100 at \$6.33@6.35; November, 3,300 at \$6.30@6.34; December, 1,000 at \$6.22 @6.35; January, 4,400 at \$6.25@6.36; March, 1,500 at \$6.35@6.45; May, 1,000 at \$6.40@6.54.

Total sales 16,300. Market closed irregular, 1c. to 16c. decline.

Prime Crude, \$5.33.

Thursday, September 30.—Spot, \$6.12@6.30; October, \$6.15@6.17; November, \$6.15@6.16; December, \$6.15@6.17; January, \$6.15@6.16; February, \$6.15@6.20; March, \$6.21@6.22; May, \$6.28@6.32; July, \$6.35@6.38. Good off, \$5.90@6.18; off, \$5.85@6.18; winter, \$6.20@6.80; summer, \$6.15@6.45. Sales.—October, 1,500 at \$6.12@6.30; November, 1,500 at \$6.10@6.15; December, 600 at \$6.02@6.17; January, 1,600 at \$6.04@6.15; February, 100 at \$6.06; March, 1,200 at \$6.10@6.21; May, 600 at \$6.17@6.23; July, 100 at \$6.38.

Sales 7,200. Market closed irregular 6c. to 14c. decline. Crude, \$5.20@5.33.

SEE PAGE 43 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

HEADING OFF THE BOLL WEEVIL.

With considerable progress made in checking the ravages of the boll weevil in the South, the prospects for a large production of cotton are unusually good, according to Prof. W. B. Beatty, assistant horticulturist of the Department of Agriculture, who this week returned to Washington from an extended tour of the Southern States.

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported up to September 29, 1909, and for the period since September 1, 1909, and for the same period of 1908-9, were as follows:

From New York.

Port.	For Week	Since Sept 1, 1909	Same period 1908-9.
Acajutla, Salvador.....	—	9	9
Alexandria, Egypt.....	24	300	—
Algiers, Algeria.....	221	346	292
Algoa Bay, Cape Colony.....	—	—	68
Amapola, Honduras.....	5	42	—
Ancona, Italy.....	75	100	75
Antwerp, Belgium.....	5	130	250
Auckland, New Zealand.....	—	—	65
Bahia, Brazil.....	—	38	—
Barbados, W. I.....	29	205	19
Belfast, Ireland.....	—	—	20
Bergen, Norway.....	—	—	100
Bordeaux, France.....	—	—	125
Braila, Roumania.....	—	50	—
Bremen, Germany.....	—	—	85
Bristol, England.....	—	—	25
Buenos Aires, Arg. Rep.....	—	58	1,152
Callao, Peru.....	—	—	5
Cape Town, Cape Colony.....	5	86	—
Cartagena, Colombia.....	—	—	4
Cayenne, French Guiana.....	—	69	20
Christiansburg, Norway....	—	450	50
Cienfuegos, Cuba.....	—	10	22
Ciudad Bolívar, Venez.....	—	4	57
Colon, Panama.....	45	194	143
Constantinople, Turkey.....	—	2,780	700
Copenhagen, Denmark.....	—	280	160
Corinto, Nicaragua.....	—	—	3
Curacao, Leeward Islands.....	—	19	—
Dantzig, Germany.....	—	150	—
Dedeagatch, Turkey....	—	125	185
Delagoa Bay, E. Africa.....	—	18	—
Demerara, Br. Guiana....	114	298	112
Dublin, Ireland.....	—	1,090	800
Dunkirk, France.....	—	—	60
Galata, Roumania.....	1,016	1,341	50

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Genoa, Italy.....	25	2,634	1,580	Rotterdam, Holland....	741	2,591	6,650
Gibara, Cuba.....	—	—	7	Venice, Italy.....	—	600	—
Glasgow, Scotland.....	100	275	50	Total	1,408	4,299	9,499
Gothenberg, Sweden.....	—	400	—	From Galveston.			
Guadeloupe, W. Indies.....	—	169	179	Hamburg, Germany....	—	312	—
Guantanamo, Cuba.....	—	40	—	Liverpool, England....	—	750	—
Hamburg, Germany.....	—	200	767	Rotterdam, Holland....	—	768	—
Havana, Cuba.....	11	68	113	Total	—	—	—
Havre, France.....	350	1,275	880	From Baltimore.			
Kingston, W. Indies.....	288	413	265	Rotterdam, Holland....	—	—	100
Kustenji, Roumania.....	50	150	100	Total	—	—	100
La Guaira, Venezuela.....	—	—	61	From Savannah.			
Leghorn, Italy.....	—	525	479	Christiania, Norway....	408	408	—
Liverpool, England.....	300	375	515	Gothenberg, Sweden....	205	205	—
London, England.....	75	215	1,454	Hamburg, Germany....	609	609	—
Macoris, San Domingo.....	—	—	98	Liverpool, England....	1,521	1,521	—
Malta, Island of.....	—	—	25	Rotterdam, Holland....	344	344	—
Manchester, England.....	—	—	650	Total	—	—	—
Manzanillo, Cuba.....	24	24	30	From Norfolk.			
Maracaibo, Venezuela.....	—	30	12	Rotterdam, Holland....	—	—	300
Marseilles, France.....	850	2,550	2,960	Total	—	—	300
Martinique, W. I.....	—	309	172	From All Other Ports.			
Matanzas, W. I.....	—	22	—	Antwerp, Belgium....	—	50	—
Melbourne, Australia.....	—	16	29	Canada	—	—	772
Monrovia, Liberia.....	—	—	14	Mexico (including overland)	570	1,459	4,129
Montego Bay, W. I.....	—	7	—	Total	570	1,509	4,901
Montevideo, Uruguay.....	—	85	24	Recapitulation.			
Naples, Italy.....	—	900	150	From New York.....	6,922	27,038	21,270
Oran, Algeria.....	—	308	199	From New Orleans.....	1,408	4,299	9,499
Panama, Panama.....	—	—	22	From Galveston.....	—	1,830	—
Para, Brazil.....	—	327	—	From Baltimore.....	—	—	100
Port Antonio, Jamaica.....	—	—	20	From Savannah.....	3,087	3,087	—
Port au Prince, W. I.....	—	8	21	From Newport News..	—	250	—
Port Barrios, C. A.....	5	5	—	From Norfolk.....	—	—	300
Port Cabello, Venezuela.....	—	12	9	From all other ports..	570	1,509	4,901
Port Limon, Costa Rica.....	—	4	14	Total	11,987	38,013	36,070
Ravenna, Italy.....	—	—	400				
Rio Janeiro, Brazil.....	—	310	583				
Rotterdam, Holland....	1,896	2,564	2,343				
St. Thomas, W. I.....	—	—	7				
Salonica, Turkey.....	174	574	325				
Sanchez, San Domingo.....	—	—	61				
San Domingo City, S. D.....	—	199	—				
Santiago, Cuba.....	—	66	64				
Savanilla, Colombia.....	—	8	—				
Smyrna, Turkey.....	—	405	—				
Southampton, Eng.....	100	100	—				
Stettin, Germany.....	—	100	150				
Syracuse, Sicily.....	25	25	—				
Tampico, Mexico.....	—	98	—				
Trieste, Austria.....	—	—	1,000				
Trinidad, Island of.....	—	69	51				
Valparaiso, Chile.....	—	532	23				
Venice, Italy.....	1,110	3,150	750				
Vera Cruz, Mexico.....	—	—	49				
Yokohama, Japan.....	—	10	9				
Total	6,922	27,038	21,270				
From New Orleans.							

Colon, Panama.....	—	6	20
Glasgow, Scotland.....	350	350	—
Hamburg, Germany.....	50	160	555
Havana, Cuba.....	267	267	137
Havre, France.....	—	—	437
Liverpool, England.....	—	—	400
London, England.....	—	—	500
Marseilles, France.....	—	250	800
Naples, Italy.....	—	75	—

CABLE MARKETS

Hamburg.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, Oct. 1.—Market is easy. Quotations of off oil 60½ marks; prime summer yellow, 61½ marks; choice butter oil, 64 marks; prime summer white, 63 marks.

Rotterdam.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, Oct. 1.—Market is firm. Quotations of prime summer white, 38½ florins; prime summer yellow, 35¾ florins; off oil, 35½ florins; choice butter oil, 39¼ florins.

Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Marseilles, Oct. 1.—Market is easy. Quote prime summer yellow, 75½ francs; prime winter yellow, 70 francs.

Antwerp.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Antwerp, Oct. 1.—Market is easy. Quote off summer yellow, 74 francs.

Liverpool.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, Oct. 1.—Market is easy. Quote off oil, 20½s.; prime summer yellow, 30½s.

SOUTHERN MARKETS

Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 30.—Crude cottonseed oil, 39¢; market weaker. Meal quiet at \$25 f. o. b. mills. Hulls, \$6, Atlanta, loose.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., Sept. 30.—Prime crude oil is firm at 41¢ for Texas, 40¢ for Valley. Spot oil is scarce and in urgent demand. Prime meal is steady at \$30.50 long ton, ship's side. Prime sacked cake, \$29.50 long ton, ship's side. Hulls are higher, \$7.50 loose;

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October 2, 1909.

\$9.50 sacked. Stocks are light and demand active.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)
Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 30.—Cottonseed oil market is easy; prime crude 40c. Prime 8 per cent. meal strong at \$27. Hulls strong at \$6 loose.

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Asprey & Co.)

New York, Sept. 30.—After a week of excitement the market closed to-day at just about the same figure as last week. In the meantime oil has sold at from 20 to 35 points higher than to-day's closing, but in a violent reaction which took place to-day on tremendous selling the advance was lost. A great many people both here and in the South have bought cotton oil contracts as an investment. Their contracts show good profits, and there naturally therefore was a desire to realize on same which caused the present break, and once the ball was rolling stop orders were caught and made the market break even more violent.

Analyzing the situation, October, November and December oil was selling at the close of to-day's market on basis of crude at \$4.90, figuring 125 points for refining, and in the meantime crude sold in Texas at \$5.40, and in the Valley at \$5.33, and in Arkansas at \$5.46. In the Southeast \$5.30 to \$5.33 was asked, but bids of \$5.20 have been turned down. It is therefore plain that the parity between refined oil and crude is out of proportion and either one will have to advance or the other will have to come down, and it is likely that both will occur. If the crude market weakens, of course, it will effect refined, but crude oil can suffer quite a decline before it comes down to the present level of refining. We look for a steady market and quote to-day as follows: Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, October, \$6.15; November, \$6.15; December, \$6.15; January, \$6.15; March, \$6.22; May, \$6.30; July, \$6.38. We further quote: Prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, \$6.50; prime summer white cottonseed oil, \$6.50; off summer yellow cottonseed oil, \$6.05; off summer yellow cottonseed oil, \$6; Hull quotation of English cottonseed oil, 24s. 6d.

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Secretary, Robert Gibson, Dallas.
Treasurer, J. A. Underwood, Honey Grove.

A COLD STORAGE EVAPORIMETER.

(Concluded from page 28.)

ence determine what saturation deficit in this location will give the best results.

Reading.—The instrument when in use must always have the porous tube horizontal and above the reading tube. The readings may be taken as often as desirable and the movement figured on an hourly, daily, or weekly basis (daily would seem preferable). The level of the liquid must be adjusted with the stopcock as often as necessary to keep it from running off the reading scale. When more liquid must be run into the reading tube the instrument must be tipped until the reading tube is below the reservoir. This will cause a slight quantity of liquid to ooze through the porous tube, and this must then be allowed to pass back into the tube

rinse it, and then fill the tube with water and allow it to stand inverted for a few hours until the porous tube is thoroughly washed. It must then be allowed to dry out before the fresh solution is put in. For ordinary purposes and where the variations are not great it will be sufficient to drain the tube, refill it with fresh acid solution, and then allow a quantity of this acid to filter through the tube.

W. D. NAPHEYS LEAVES MORRIS & CO.

On Sept. 15 Wm. D. Napheys severed his relations with Morris & Company as manager of their lard and oil department. Mr. Napheys was formerly a partner for a number of years in the firm of Geo. C. Napheys.

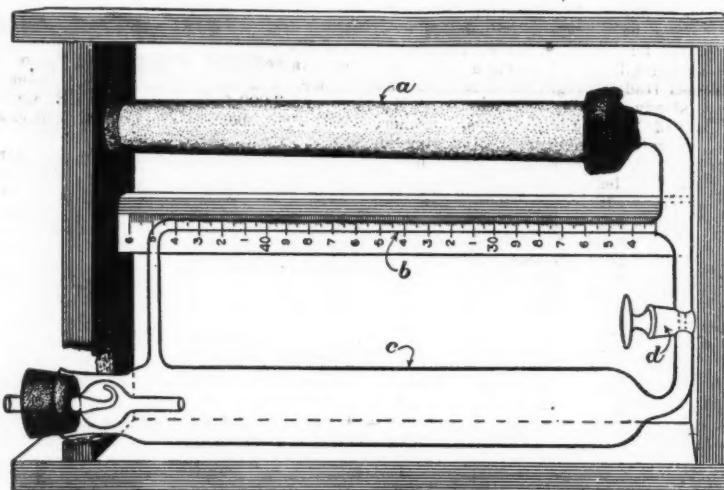


FIG. 1.—THE COLD-STORAGE EVAPORIMETER: A, POROUS TUBE; B, READING TUBE; C, RESERVOIR; D, STOPCOCK.

before the reading is taken, or an error will be introduced.

It must be remembered that change of temperature of any liquid causes change of volume, and if the instrument is taken into a warm room or filled with warm liquid time must be allowed for it to reach the same temperature as the air of the storage room before readings are of value. Bubbles will sometimes collect in the evaporation tube and introduce an error in reading. These are due to air held in solution and will not occur except after fresh solution is poured into the evaporimeter.

Refilling.—The instrument would not need refilling if the strength of the solution could be so nicely balanced with the average vapor pressure of the air that the liquid would play back and forth within the confines of the reading tube. In practice this is impracticable with a reading tube of 3 millimeters bore the error introduced by the weakening or concentration of the solution is such as to require the refilling of the instrument every time the total movement in one direction has amounted to two tube lengths.

The frequency with which this must be done will vary with the efficiency of the air control, and the interval may be from three days to three months. The rate of change in strong drafts, as before stated, will be greatly accelerated. This, if predominantly in one direction, will cause too rapid a change in the strength of solution for best results. In such cases it is best to protect a portion of the porous tube from contact with the air by wrapping with waxed paper or other acid-proof material. By this means the rate of change may be adapted to the location of the instrument until a mean is struck, which will give readings sufficient to indicate the changes in humidity and yet affect but slowly the strength of the solution.

Change of Solution.—When it is desired to introduce a solution of a different strength it will be necessary to empty the instrument,

& Sons of Philadelphia, who gained a worldwide reputation for "Nephays' Leaf Lard," and are said to have been the originators of the pail lard business. They introduced that unique style of inverted, conical-shape pail, which was secured to them by patents and trade marks, now expired, and which now is universally used by packers all over the United States.

Mr. Napheys entered the employ of Morris & Company on June 1, 1901, at which time he organized their lard department and started that branch of their business, which has grown very extensively under his supervision.

Mr. Napheys has not made any plans as yet for the future, except to take a much-needed rest for a few months.

CAN YOU FIGURE?

Figure out your cold storage or cooler insulation problem, we mean? If you find it hard to work just let us tackle it for you. That's what we're in business for. We don't sit still and sell you STAR corkboard. We sell it to you, install it if necessary, but best of all we figure out the problem along mathematical and scientific lines. We don't load you up with more corkboard insulation than you really need just because it means more money to us.

Write for our booklet on STAR corkboard and granulated cork insulation and see just what we've got and what we'll do.

UNITED CORK COMPANIES
HOBOKEN, N. J.

HIDES AND SKINS

(Daily Hide and Leather Market)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—The market rules firm on the basis of recently established prices, and there is a fair demand from tanners who did not operate last week, but no further large sales are reported. The slaughter of range cattle is expected to be large again this week, as was the case last week, but there is a falling off in the kill of native steers as compared with a year ago. The market on native steers continues unchanged at 18c. as per sales made recently, and it is reported that the lot of 5,000 noted sold recently at 18c. was taken by the same buyers who took those sold by two other packers last week. The packers say they may have some more Oct. native steers unsold, but they cannot estimate very well as to the kill owing to some complaint for poor beef trade in high cost stock. Texas steers are steady at 16½c. for heavies, 15¾c. for lights and 14¾c. for extremes, together, and two packers are offering Oct. salting at these prices, but there are some Sept. heavy Texas which are being held at 17c. with or without lights at 15c. and extremes at 15c. Four of the packers are closely cleaned up to Oct. 1 on butt brands. Colorados and heavy Texas. Some Sept. Colorados are offered at 16c. and bids of 15¾c. have been declared for these, as packers feel firmer, owing to recent sales in New York of Kosher Colorados at 15¾c. Butt brands have not as yet been reported sold at better than 16c., but packers are holding at 16½c. Sept. branded cows are quotable at 14½@14¾c., and Oct. salting at 14½c. Native cows are firm. The market on heavy cows has been cleaned up at 16½c., sales mostly to Western tanners, but some light cows in salt are offered at 16c., at which price last sales were effected. Native bulls are all sold up and firm at 14½c., and branded bulls are still quiet and nominal at 13@13½c.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market is not active at the advanced prices being asked, and buyers appear indifferent despite the late activity in the packer market. There is some trading at outside points and buyers have been able to pick up some further lots West at 14c., selected and delivered, and in some cases extremes are included at this price. Three cars of Missouri River buffs that run largely seconds and not all short-haired, have been sold at 12½c. flat, f. o. b., but 13c. is asked for more that are of better quality. The Chicago buff market is quoted firm at 14½c. asked, but is dull at this price, and sales that were made last week at 14c. have not all been filled. Heavy cows are also firm and held at 14½c., but no sales are reported. Choice selection extremes are firm at 14½@15c., but some ordinary lots could probably be bought at 14½c. Heavy steers are closely sold up and are firm at 15½@16c. Heavy bulls are also closely sold up and in good demand at 13c. Branded hides for sole leather are nominally unchanged at 12@12½c. for regular countries and 13@13½c. for small packers flat.

HORSE HIDES.—Prices range from \$3.75 to \$4, according to the quality of different lots.

CALFSKINS.—Some further sales have been made of mixed lots of outside city and country skins at 19c. Chicago cities are held at 19½@19¾c., but with no sales noted, and buyers are not disposed to pay 19½c. for any

more outside cities. Good countries are held at 18½@18¾c. Kips are steady at 15@16½c., covering all kinds, while light calf and deacons continue neglected at \$1.10@1.15 for the former, and 90@95c. for the latter.

SHEEPSKINS.—The market continues firm with a fair demand and sales have been made of packer shearlings from Chicago of late Sept. and early Oct. take-off at \$1.35. Packer lambs are offered from Chicago at \$1.25, and at slightly less from outside packing points. The country market is firm and prices range from 50c. to \$1 for shearlings and lambs as to lots.

New York.

DRY HIDES.—The market continues to be maintained on common hides at the recent advance, and further sales have been made around 3,000 Orinicos per the SS. Maraval at 22c., and about 4,500 Central Americans at 21c.

CITY PACKER HIDES.—The market is firm in sympathy with the West, but no further sales are reported as packers are closely cleaned up to date as a rule on most varieties, and have not been reported as selling any Oct. hides of account as yet. Packers were offering cows at 15c. and refused bids at a fraction less, but are disposed to hold for more now.

COUNTRY HIDES AND CALFSKINS.—The market on hides is firm, but the offerings are limited and few sales are reported. Some N. Y. State buffs might be secured at 14c., but 14½c. is being asked, and Ohio and choice Pennsylvania buffs are held at 14½c. Some little lots of nearby cows are reported to have been sold at 13½c. flat. Calfskins are steady, although some dealers who sold out their heavy and middle weights are finding it difficult to move their light skins on hand. N. Y. Cities continue quotable at \$1.57½@1.60, \$2.12½@2.15, and \$2.45@2.50. Outside cities are held at \$1.45@1.50, \$2.00@2.05, and 2.30@2.35, but no sales are reported and buyers bids are less. Countries range from \$1.40@1.42½, \$1.90@1.95, and \$2.20@2.25.

Boston.

Market continues firm but quiet. Sales of Ohio buffs are reported at both 14½@14¾c., and choice selection extremes have sold at 15c. Southerns are quiet, with offerings small and prices ranging from 11½c. for far southerns up to 12½c. for northerns.

LIVESTOCK SANITARY CONVENTION.

The thirteenth annual convention of the Inter-State Association of Live Stock Sanitary Boards was held in Chicago recently with a large attendance of members, representing all the leading live stock States. Mr. P. S. Haner, chairman of the Illinois State Board of Live Stock Commissioners, in his address of welcome recounted the progress of recent years in livestock sanitation and urged concerted effort toward reasonable and uniform State legislation. He reported that the Illinois board is now working on plans for the new State biological laboratory to be located at Springfield, where there will

be produced and distributed to the farmers of Illinois such sera as may be needed in combating hog cholera, tuberculosis and other livestock diseases. Dr. A. T. Peters, who has won an enviable reputation in Nebraska, has been elected director of the new laboratory.

In the president's annual address, Dr. W. H. Dalrymple, of Louisiana, summarized the encouraging progress of last year and urged more co-operation between State officials and between State and Federal officials in controlling epidemics. Dr. A. D. Melvin, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry at Washington, discussed the recent outbreak of foot and mouth disease in this country and demonstrated very clearly that the Federal government is fully equipped to handle outbreaks of this nature. Dr. Paul Juckness, State Veterinarian for Nebraska, gave his experience on handling mange in cattle, while the splendid progress of livestock sanitary work in Cuba was described in a paper from Dr. Nelson S. Mayo.

One forenoon was devoted by visiting delegates and the ladies of the party to a visit to the Stock Yards and to an inspection of the plants of Armour & Company, Swift & Company and Libby, McNeill & Libby. This tour was followed by luncheon at the Saddle and Sirloin Club, with the visitors as guests of these firms.

Important addresses were also made by or papers read from Dr. C. A. Cary, Alabama; Dr. R. P. Steddom, Washington, D. C.; Dr. F. S. Schoenleber, Kansas; Dr. J. M. Wright, Illinois; Dr. B. H. Ransom, Washington, D. C.; Dr. S. B. Nelson, State of Washington; Dr. Wm. F. Pflaeging, Wyoming; Dr. Jno. R. Mohler, Washington, D. C.; Dr. L. A. Klein, Pennsylvania; Dr. M. E. Knowles, Montana; Dr. M. Dorset, Washington, D. C.; Dr. D. F. Luckey, Missouri; Dr. C. G. Lamb, Colorado; Dr. S. H. Ward, Minnesota; Dr. J. W. Conway, Missouri; Dr. A. D. Melvin, Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C.; Dr. M. H. Reynolds, Minnesota.

The chief outcome of this convention will be greater interest in livestock sanitary work and an effort toward more uniform methods in campaigns against hog cholera and tuberculosis, and in State and Federal regulations regarding interstate and intra-state shipment of livestock intended for breeding or dairy purposes.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Dr. Chas. E. Cotton, Minnesota; vice-presidents, Dr. Jno. R. Mohler, Washington, D. C.; Hon. P. S. Haner, Illinois; Dr. Paul Juckness, Nebraska; Dr. C. A. Cary, Alabama; Dr. S. B. Nelson, State of Washington; secretary-treasurer, Prof. J. J. Ferguson, Chicago.

BUTCHERS AND HIDE DEALERS

Will do well to send their collections of Hides, Calfskins, Pelts, Tallow, Bones, etc., to Carroll S. Page, Hyde Park, Vt. He pays spot cash. He pays the freight. He pays full market value. He also furnishes money with which to buy, and keeps his customers thoroughly posted at all times as to market changes and market prospects. Write him for full particulars and his free bulletins.



Chicago Section

Swift & Company stock is steady at 100%.

Explorer Peary is making a good job of becoming unpopular.

Football has come. Now for a few ruffians getting the stuffing kicked out of 'em.

American beeves are quoted in Liverpool at 10 to 13½ cents per pound, dressed weight.

State's Attorney Wayman is out on another gum-shoe hunt—this time after bigger game, is the rumor.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, September 25, averaged 7.87 cents per pound.

Chief of Police Steward says there will be 1,500 police "soft snaps" abolished. Who thought 1,500 was all the cops Chicago had?

Armour & Company lose Treasurer Samuel McRoberts, who has resigned to become a vice-president of the National City Bank of New York. Going up!

Average weight of hogs last week was 229 pounds, against 214 pounds at the same time last year and 253 pounds two years ago. The top price was 8½ cents.

Somebody is going to get it in the neck on wheat, says one expert, and that pusson am the bull. He says Jim Patten's looking on and looking for that jolt to land.

The body of Mrs. Nelson Morris, widow of the late Nelson Morris, the great packer, arrived in Chicago from France during the week, accompanied by Ira Morris, a son.

The latest in leather is the merging of the United States Leather Company with the Central Leather Company, which latter name will be used by the consolidated company.

The Government crop report is being anxiously awaited. The information is so pressingly sought that special arrangements have been made to release it simultaneously all over the country.

D. I. DAVIS & CO.
Successors
WILDER & DAVIS,
PACKINGHOUSE ARCHITECTS
CHICAGO, ILL.

The Thomore Mfg. Co.
226 E. Lake Street, CHICAGO, ILL.
Manufacturers of all kinds of
Frocks, Luggers and Uniforms
FOR PACKERS and BUTCHERS
W. B. THOMAS, President.

A. S. White, the well-known packer and provision man, one of the most conservative operators in the business, is back from a three months' trip abroad—making a noise like a bull on futures and acting the part.

Wheat, Cotton & Evanston King Patten is back again in Chicago from a trip to New York, where he got a move on cotton and broke away with a couple of hundred millions—more or less—in his jeans.

Simon O'Donnell, the well-known and extremely popular packer of Pittsburg, died September 27, after an illness of but a few hours. His host of Chicago Stock Yard and Packingtown friends deeply feel his demise.

Minnesota man taken out to the lake front to view the explosion was found by the police sans everything but his underwear, which couldn't have been worth much. Explosions seem to have a great fascination for the grangers.

Hogs are still acting the part. If receipts keep on diminishing Peary, Cook and a few more discoverers needn't worry about being out of a job—and the hog supply is of far greater moment than that tent-peg driven into the apex of this planet.

James B. Cahill, Rappall Bros. & Company's hog salesman, and one of the best in the Yards, says: "If you have any marketable hogs, Mr. Farmer, don't hold for the extreme possibilities of the market. Every speculative commodity is subject to the inevitable."

The City Health Department comes out

with a column of stuff about flies. Kill 'em, hang 'em, poison 'em, muzzle 'em, cover everything and everybody with screens and so on. Flies are found guilty of "reeking with infection" of all kinds and conditions. A bas the fly!

The Japanese party has come and went and as usual paid Chicago a number of compliments on its beauty, progress, immensity and things. They visited Packingtown and lunched at the Saddle and Sirloin Club, and evidently thoroughly enjoyed themselves. Nifty guys, these little Japs.

Lord Northcliffe, otherwise Alfred Harmsworth, the brilliant English newspaper man, was a visitor in Chicago during the week and expressed his belief that Chicago would ultimately become the financial and commercial center of America. New York, please note.

MID-WEEK PROVISION REVIEW.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from L. J. Schwabacher & Co.)

Chicago, Sept. 29.—Some large floor traders started on the buying side of January lard, ribs and pork the first part of last week, seeing that the receipts of hogs were considerably lighter daily than at the same time last year. This advanced prices in those options considerable. The better run of hogs the past few days have somewhat upset the calculations of these traders, and they were free sellers of their lines to-day. The Omaha and Milwaukee packing interests were good sellers of October and November products, and this helped to weaken the more distant options. The situation at present is a question of what the hog run will be during the months of October and November. The stocks are about exhausted and the packing interests, as well as the big jobber, are only handling their wants on a hand-to-mouth basis.

PACKAGES THAT DON'T LEAK
WHITE PINE COOPERAGE
Kits, Eighths, Quarters, Halves
For Packing and Shipping
TRIPE, PIGS' FEET AND PICKLE PRODUCTS

NOTE: Packages made of Second Growth New England Pine are absolutely tight and do not have to be parafined or silicated.

Complete Stock Carried in Chicago

FRED K. HIGBIE COMPANY

EDWIN C. PRICE, President

Railway Exchange

Chicago, Ill.

Members of American Meat Packers' Ass'n.

MORRIS & COMPANY

PACKERS OF THE CELEBRATED

Supreme Brand Hams - Bacon - Lard - Canned Meats

Correspondence Solicited on S. P. Meats, P. S. Lard,
Oils, Sausages and General Packing House Products

Quality Guaranteed Prices Moderate

CHICAGO

E. ST. LOUIS

ST. JOSEPH

KANSAS CITY

**THE WISE PACKER CHOOSES THE GOOD THING
THE ZAREMBA PATENT EVAPORATOR**
has the preference of
ARMOUR—CUDAHY—MORRIS

for the simple reason that

*We offer not the excellence of yesterday
But the EXCELLENCE OF TO-DAY*

ZAREMBA COMPANY, 1240 Monadnock Block, Chicago

GOING SOME !!

330-331-332 Postal Telegraph Building

That's our new Main Office. Had to have more room.

Drop in between Convention sessions and visit a little while with us.

L. J. SCHWABACHER
& CO.

MEMBERS

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE

ST. LOUIS MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE

AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

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330-331-332 Postal Telegraph Bldg.

139 Exchange Bldg.

CHICAGO

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Good native steers	11 1/2 @ 12
Native steers, medium	9 @ 10
Heifers, good	9 1/2 @ 10
Cows	6 1/2 @ 7
Hind Quarters, choice	@ 14 1/2
Fore Quarters, choice	@ 8 1/2

Beef Cuts.

Cow Chucks	4 1/2 @ 6
Steer Chucks	6 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Boneless Chucks	@ 6 1/2
Medium Plates	@ 4 1/2
Steer Plates	@ 4 1/2
Cow Rounds	6 1/2 @ 7
Steer Rounds	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Cow Loin	8 @ 11 1/2
Steer Loin, Heavy	@ 22
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	@ 25
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	@ 20
Strip Loins	7 1/2 @ 8
Sirloin Butts	9 1/2 @ 11
Shoulder Clods	@ 7
Rolls	@ 9 1/2
Rump Butts	7 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Trimmings	@ 5 1/2
Shank	@ 4
Cow Ribs, Common, Light	6 @ 7
Cow Ribs, Heavy	@ 11
Steer Ribs, Light	@ 13
Steer Ribs, Heavy	@ 19
Loin Ends, steer, native	9 @ 10
Loin Ends, cow	@ 6
Hanging Tenderloins	7 1/2 @ 11
Flank Steak	@ 3 1/2
Hind Shanks	Beef Offal.

Beef Offal.

Livers	@ 5
Hearts	@ 4 1/2
Tongues	@ 12
Sweetbreads	@ 20
Ox Tail, per lb.	@ 6
Fresh Tripe, plain	@ 2 1/2
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	@ 4 1/2
Brains	@ 6
Kidneys, each	@ 5

Veal.

Heavy Carcass Veal	@ 8
Light Carcass	@ 10
Good Carcass	@ 13 1/2
Good Saddles	@ 15
Medium Racks	@ 9
Good Racks	@ 10 1/2

Veal Offal.

Brains, each	@ 6
Sweetbreads	@ 50
Plucks	.35 @ 40
Heads, each	.14 @ 20

Lambs.

Medium Caul	@ 8 1/2
Good Caul	@ 11 1/2
Round Dressed Lambs	@ 13
Saddles, Caul	@ 12
R. D. Lamb Racks	@ 10 1/2
Caul Lamb Racks	@ 9 1/2
R. D. Lamb Saddles	@ 14 1/2
Lamb Fries, per pair	@ 6
Lamb Tongues, each	@ 8
Lamb Kidneys, each	@ 2

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	@ 9
Good Sheep	@ 9 1/2
Medium Saddles	@ 10
Good Saddles	@ 11
Medium Racks	@ 7 1/2
Good Racks	@ 8
Mutton Legs	@ 10 1/2
Mutton Loins	@ 10
Mutton Lollies	@ 11
Steep Tongues, each	@ 3
Sheep Heads, each	@ 8

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	11 @ 12
Pork Loins	@ 15 1/2
Leaf Lard	@ 13 %
Tenderloins	@ 23
Spare Ribs	@ 10
Butts	@ 14 1/2
Hocks	@ 6
Trimming	@ 10 1/2
Tails	@ 6
Snoots	@ 5 1/2
Pigs' Feet	@ 3 1/2
Pigs' Heads	@ 5 1/2
Blade Bones	@ 6 1/2
Cheek Meat	@ 7
Hog Plucks	@ 6
Neck Bones	@ 3 1/2
Skinned Shoulders	@ 12
Pork Hearts	@ 5
Pork Kidneys	@ 3 1/2
Pork Tongues	@ 9 1/2
Slip Bones	@ 4
Tail Bones	@ 5
Brains	@ 5
Backfat	@ 12 1/2
Hams	@ 12 1/2
Caisns	@ 10
Bellies	@ 15 1/2
Shoulders	@ 12

SAUSAGE.

Columbus Cloth Bologna	@ 8
Bologna, large, long, round and cloth	@ 7 1/2
Choke Bologna	@ 8 1/2
Vienas	@ 10

Frankfurters

Blood, Liver and Headcheese	@ 10
Tongue	@ 10
Minced Sausage	@ 11
Prepared Sausage	@ 12 1/2
New England Sausage	@ 12 1/2
Compressed Luncheon Sausage	@ 12 1/2
Special Compressed Ham	@ 12 1/2
Berliner Sausage	@ 12 1/2
Boneless Butts in casings	@ 10 1/2
Oxford Butts in casings	@ —
Polish Sausage	@ 9 1/2
Garlic Sausage	@ 9 1/2
Smoked Sausage	@ 10
Farm Sausage	@ 13 1/2
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	@ 10 1/2
Pork Sausage, short link	@ 11
Boneless Pigs' Feet	@ 8
Hams, Bologna	@ 9

Summer Sausage.

Best Summer, H. C. Medium Dry	@ 19 1/2
German Salami, Medium Dry	@ 17
Italian Salami	@ 20 1/2
Holsteiner	@ 13 1/2
Mettwurst, New	@ —
Farmer	@ 14 1/2
Monarque, Cervelat, H. C.	@ 18

Sausage in Oil.

Smoked Sausage, 1-50	\$5.00
Smoked Sausage, 2-20	4.50
Bologna, 1-50	4.50
Bologna, 2-20	4.00
Frankfurt, 1-50	5.00
Frankfurt, 2-20	4.50

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	\$9.30
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	5.00
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	7.75
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	11.50
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	14.00
Lamb Tongues, Short Cut, barrels	32.00

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

Per doz.	
1-lb. 2 doz. to case	\$1.45
2-lb. 1 or 2 doz. to case	2.50
4-lb. 1 doz. to case	—
6-lb. 1 doz. to case	8.80
14-lb. ½ doz. to case	20.00

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

Per doz.	
1-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	\$2.25
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	3.55
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	6.50
8-oz. jars, ½ doz. in box	11.60
16-oz. jars, ¼ doz. in box	22.00
2, 5 and 10-lb. tins	\$1.75 per lb.

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. bbls.	@ 13.00
Plate Beef	@ 12.50
Prime Mess Beef	@ 12.00
Extra Mess Beef	@ 11.00
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)	21.50 @ 22.00
Rump Butts	@ 11.00
Mess Pork	@ 24.00
Clear Fat Backs	@ 24.00
Family Back Pork	@ 25.00
Bean Pork	@ 20.50

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tcs.	@ 14 1/2
Pure lard	@ 13 1/2
Lard substitutes, tcs.	@ 9
Lard, compound	@ 8 1/2
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	@ 50
Barrels, 1/4, over tierces; half barrels, 1/4, over tierces; tube and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/4 to 1c. over tierces.	@ 50

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chicago	13 1/2 @ 17
DRY SALT MEATS.	
(Boxed, Loose are ¼ c. less.)	
Clear Bellies, 14@16 avg.	@ 13 1/2
Clear Bellies, 15@20 avg.	@ 13 1/2
Rib Bellies, 18@20 avg.	@ 13 1/2
Fat Backs, 12@14 avg.	@ 12 1/2
Regular Plates	@ 12 1/2
Short Clears	—
Butts	@ 11 1/2

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs. avg.	@ 16 1/2
Hams, 16 lbs. avg.	@ 16 1/2
Skinned Hams	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Calas, 4@6 1/2 lbs. avg.	@ 12
Calas, 6@12 lbs. avg.	@ 12
New York Shoulders, 8@12 lbs. avg.	@ 12
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	@ 23 1/2
Wide, 10@12 avg., and strip, 5@6 avg.	@ 18 1/2
Wide, 6@8 avg., and strip, 3@4 avg.	@ 18 1/2
Rib Bacon, wide, 8@12 strip, 4@6 avg.	@ 14 1/2
Dried Beef Sets	@ 15 1/2
Dried Beef Joints	@ 18 1/2
Dried Beef Knuckles	@ 21
Dried Beef Oxtails	@ 22 1/2
Regular Boiled Hams	@ 22
Smoked Boiled Hams	@ 22 1/2
Boiled Calas	@ 18
Cooked Loin Rolls	@ 24
Cooked Rolled Shoulders	@ 14

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.	
Rounds, per set	@ 17
Export Rounds	@ 20
Middles, per set	@ 7 1/2
Beef bungs, per piece	—
Hog casings, as packed	@ 30
Hog casings, free of salt	@ 60
Hog middles, per set	@ 10
Hog bungs, export	@ 13
Hog bungs, large mediums	@ 8
Hog bungs, prime	5
Hog bungs, narrow	2 @ 2 1/2
Imported wide sheep casings	@ 90
Imported medium wide sheep casings	@ 80
Imported medium sheep casings	@ 70
Beef weansards	@ 5 1/2
Beef bladder, medium	@ 35
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	@ 4
Hog stomachs, per piece	—

FERTILIZERS.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the National Livestock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Sept. 29.

This week's market opened with a heavy supply of 28,000 cattle on Monday, which, combined with the heavy receipts at the Western markets, gave buyers an opportunity to force prices 15c. to 25c. lower on everything but the real prime native beefes. Eastern orders were very slim, and such cattle as they buy, ranging from \$6.50 to \$7.50, suffered the most decline. Tuesday's trade, as usual, consisted mostly of butcher-stuff, feeding steers and Western cattle, and the few native steers that arrived sold steady. Wednesday (to-day) receipts are estimated at 18,000, including about 7,000 Westerns, and the native steer trade is active and 15c. to 25c. higher on everything above 6½c., but on cattle under that price the advance was not quite so great, say 10c. to 15c. per cwt. A string of prime 1,430-lb steers brought \$8.50, which puts that class of cattle back to the highest point our market has reached thus far this season. To-day's stronger market is in sharp contrast to Monday's trade, and the improvement is due largely to liberal orders from Eastern buyers, indicating that the influx of visitors at the celebration in New York has created an unusually strong demand from that source. The outlook is unchanged. Choice cattle will sell strong, while other kinds will be influenced by the receipts of Westerns.

Native butcher stuff continues in moderate supply, but the receipts of range cattle have included quite a good deal of butcher stuff, which has forced a decline of 10c. to 15c. per cwt. on everything with the exception of a few heavy fat heifers. Canners and cutters are selling higher comparatively than the medium cows, such as are bringing from \$3.25 to \$3.50, and it takes a pretty good butcher cow to bring 3½c. at present. Choice veal calves selling 8½c. to 9c., with heavy ones quotable from \$1 to \$1.50 per cwt. lower.

The hog trade has worked a little lower because of increased receipts and a lessening in the demand, the decline being seasonable, however, as we are now entering the packing season, and the large operators will force values to a lower level if possible. Tops today \$8.42½c. with good shipping grades selling at \$8.30 to \$8.40; good packing and good mixed \$8.10 to \$8.20; common to fair light mixed, \$7.65 to 8; thin, "grassy" stuff in poor demand and selling from \$7 to \$7.50.

Receipts of sheep and lambs continue rather liberal, and while there is a good, active demand, still prices show a decline of 15c. to 25c. on sheep and 25c. to 40c. on lambs as compared with ten days ago. A strong demand continues for all classes of feeding stock, with prices steady and almost at the high point of the season. Native quotations as follows: Poor to choice lambs, \$6 to \$7.10; fat wethers, \$5 to \$5.25; fat ewes, \$4.50 to \$4.75; breeding ewes, \$4 to \$5.25. Western quotations: Good to choice lambs, \$6.90 to \$7.25; good to prime wethers, \$4.65 to \$4.85; fat yearlings, \$5.35 to \$5.65. Feeding stock as follows: Lambs, \$6.50 to \$6.75; wethers, \$4.40 to \$4.60; yearlings, \$5 to \$5.60; ewes, \$3.50 to \$4; yearling breeding ewes, \$6.25 to \$6.50.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, Sept. 28.

It looked yesterday like this might be the biggest week of the season in cattle receipts, but the supply is moderate today, at 20,000 head, and the total for the week is not likely to exceed that of last week. The market today is steady on about everything,

but there is an undecurrent of weakness pervading the whole situation that would doubtless have developed into a decline today had the run been up to that of yesterday. Jewish holidays this week cut down orders for killing cattle from the East, and lower meat prices in England have produced exports to a minimum. There is practically nothing bought here for export at this season, but the absence of this business elsewhere is felt in the general market. On the other hand, various sales of western steers today at \$3.90 to \$4.60 were at about the same figures at which cattle from same pastures have been selling for several weeks past. Not as many of the good grass steers at \$5.75 to \$6.50 are here as formerly and hardly any choice fed steers at all are here this week. Grass cows sell readily at \$2.80 to \$4.25, fair to good panhandle cows from Kansas at \$3.25 to \$3.55, canners \$2.40 to \$3, bulls \$2.50 to \$3.75, veals \$5 to \$7.50, stockers \$3.25 to 4.75, feeders \$4 to \$5.50.

Hog supplies show a moderate increase from week to week, but are still far behind September a year ago, not only here but at all the markets. The showing here is not so bad as it appears at first sight, as hog receipts here last September were 276,000 head, heaviest on record for that month, and the total this September will exceed any previous September except that of last year, at about 210,000 head; whereas the total at all the markets combined for September this year will be lightest in the last ten years. Supply today is 15,000 head, market 5 lower, top \$8.30, bulk \$7.85 to \$8.25. Packing from March 1st to date of last report at leading packing centers is 1,400,000 hogs short of last year same period, and stocks are extremely low, but the high price keeps the market on an actual supply and demand basis, without efforts to enlarge stocks.

Sheep runs are considerably heavier in the last week or two, run today 12,000 head, market strong. Lambs sold at \$6.30 to \$6.50 for bulk today, yearlings worth \$5.10, wethers \$4.85, ewes \$4.70, feeding lambs \$6 to \$6.20, breeding ewes \$4 to \$4.75, feeding wethers \$4.50. Although receipts are likely to continue heavy, present prices will probably hold good for awhile.

Sales to local packers last week were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour	8,975	13,685	7,626
Fowler	3,206	—	3,325
S. & S.	6,418	6,959	5,132
Swift	9,671	11,446	6,216
Cudahy	5,979	5,452	3,245
Morris & Co.	8,490	5,716	4,552
Am. D. B. & P. Co.	707	—	—
Butchers	209	295	81
Total	43,655	43,553	30,177

ST. JOSEPH

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

St. Joseph, Mo., Sept. 28.

The movement of cattle to this point has been large of late; only once or twice in the history of the market here have the receipts been larger than last week. The bulk of this stock, however, is coming from the ranges of the southwest and a large share of it is being sent in before it is fat enough for the beef trade this resulting in the supplying of the market with a surplus of feeder grades of young stock, while there is no apparent crowding of the beef trade. Prices for fat native cattle have not changed materially during this rush of cattle, but the westerns have been working lower, and are down to 25 to 40 cents from high time on beef grades, while the stocker and feeder styles are off fully 40 to 50 cents. Native sheep and calves have been holding steady. For this week the run is falling off somewhat, but not enough to stimulate any material strength to the market. Choice little yearlings sold at \$7.50 on the market

today and the general run of fat native or corn fed steers can be quoted at \$6 to \$6.75; western steers are selling largely at \$4.25 to \$4.75, on a basis of the late decline not many cows or heifers are selling, above \$4, with the bulk going at \$3.25 to \$3.75, best veals are going at \$7.50, feeding steers largely at \$4 to \$4.50. Some falling off in the range receipts may be looked for in the near future.

Record prices do not stimulate any materially increased movement in hogs, and while prices have ceased being marked up a point or two each day, the packers do not seem to be able to start a bear movement and make any headway in it. This week to date there is a small increase noted at this point, but the five western markets are falling short of last week in the aggregate of supplies. The market is a little lower, but will perhaps work back again, as there are not hogs enough in sight for a permanent break as yet. On today's market the best hogs sold at \$8.30, and the bulk at \$8 to \$8.15, with a tendency apparent to spread out the range in prices between the good smooth medium and heavy and the common and light weights. Hardly any little pigs coming as yet.

The ranges have been pouring in supplies of sheep and lambs of late, and there has been a heavy decline in prices, until the best fat lambs are selling at \$6.65, or almost a dollar lower than ten days ago, and all other grades are correspondingly lower. Not many fat sheep are coming, but there is a country demand for feeder and breeding stock that is readily absorbing supplies.

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending September 25, 1909:

CATTLE.

Chicago	40,229
Kansas City	43,655
Omaha	16,430
St. Joseph	19,397
Cudahy	637
Wichita	2,264
South St. Paul	5,517
Indianapolis	4,699
New York and Jersey City	28,302
Fort Worth	18,166
Philadelphia	3,377

HOGS.

Chicago	62,356
Kansas City	49,653
Omaha	21,003
St. Joseph	22,023
Cudahy	4,694
Ottumwa	6,955
Cedar Rapids	6,895
Wichita	15,446
South St. Paul	7,797
Indianapolis	23,396
New York and Jersey City	28,302
Fort Worth	21,965
Philadelphia	3,400

SHEEP.

Chicago	95,488
Kansas City	36,177
Omaha	46,248
St. Joseph	23,436
Cudahy	769
South St. Paul	4,325
Indianapolis	1,741
New York and Jersey City	54,101
Fort Worth	5,513
Philadelphia	10,466

NEW YORK LIVESTOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO SEPTEMBER 27, 1909.

	Beefes.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	3,403	—	1,943	24,018	10,487
Sixtieth street	1,975	32	3,437	9,795	—
Fortieth street	—	—	—	124	—
Lehigh Valley	4,064	—	1,650	19,205	—
Communipaw	2,178	—	—	972	—
Scattering	—	69	155	51	5,050
Totals	11,680	101	7,300	54,101	28,302
Totals last week	10,139	90	7,425	48,089	24,728

WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live cattle.	Qrs. of beef.
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Majestic	—	1,284
Morris Beef Co., Ss. St. Louis	—	1,126
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Celtic	—	1,220
Swift Beef Co., Ss. Majestic	—	1,560
Schwarzchild & Ss. Ss. Minnetonka	304	1,200
J. Schamberg & Son, Ss. Minnetonka	300	—
Armour & Co., Ss. St. Louis	—	875
Total exports	604	7,265
Total exports last week	905	7,488

THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, Oct. 1.—The market was quiet, with demand rather moderate. Offerings are still small. Western steam, \$12.75; city steam, \$12.50; refined, Continent, \$13.20; South American, \$14; Brazil, kegs, \$15; compounds, \$9@9.25.

Liverpool Markets.

Liverpool, Oct. 1.—(By Cable.)—Beef, extra India mess, 93s. 9d. Pork, prime mess, 10ls. 3d.; shoulders, 58s. 6d.; hams, short clear, 56s. 6d.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 66s.; short ribs, 69s. 6d.; long clear, 28@34 lbs., 69s. 6d.; 35@40 lbs., 68s.; backs, 66s.; bellies, 67s. 6d. Tallow, 29s. 6d. Turpentine, 42s. 6d. Rosin, common, 10s. 3d. Lard, spot, prime Western, 6ls. 6d. American, refined, 28-lb. pails, 6ls. 9d. Cheese, Canadian, finest white, new, 56s.; colored, 57s. 6d. American lard (Hamburg), 50 kilos, 60½ marks. Tallow, Australian (London), 31s. 10½d. Cottonseed, refined, loose (Hull), 24s. 9d.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS IN NEW YORK.

Provisions.

The market showed a better tone again, with prices showing a good rally from the depression of the week on small receipts of hogs.

Tallow.

Prices were firmly held at full quotations.

Oleo Stearine.

The market was quieter, with oleo quoted at 15c.; offerings somewhat more active.

Cottonseed Oil.

The market was active and lower on the morning session with further pressure on the new positions and support was absent. Crude was easier at \$5.06@5.20. Prices on the opening call were: October, \$6.14@6.20; November, \$6.14@6.19; December, \$6.10@6.12; January, \$6.18@6.19; March, \$6.29@6.30; May, \$6.35@6.40; July, \$6.45@6.50.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, Oct. 1.—Hogs steady; bulk of prices, \$7.95@8.25; light weights, \$7.55@8.25; mixed and butchers' weights, \$7.60@8.40; heavies, \$7.50@8.40; rough heavies, \$7.50@7.75; Yorkers, \$8.10@8.20; pigs, \$6.40@7.50. Cattle strong; beefes, \$4.10@8.50; cows and heifers, \$2.10@6; Texas steers, \$3.85@5.10; stockers and feeders, \$3.15@5.25; Western, \$4@7. Sheep steady; natives, \$2.65@5; Western, \$2.75@5; yearlings, \$4.50@5.50; lambs, \$4.25@7.25.

Kansas City, Oct. 1.—Hog market strong, at \$7.25@8.15.

St. Louis, Oct. 1.—Hogs strong, at \$6@8.30.

East Buffalo, Oct. 1.—Market for hogs opened lower; \$6.40 on sale at \$8.15@8.50.

Cleveland, Oct. 1.—Hogs steady, at \$8@8.30.

Indianapolis, Oct. 1.—Hogs steady, at \$7.90@8.40.

Omaha, Oct. 1.—Hogs slow, at \$7.80@8.00.

Peoria, Oct. 1.—Hogs steady; light, \$7.45@8.15; mixed, \$7.50@8.50; heavy, \$7.40@8.30.

East Liberty, O., Oct. 1.—Hogs slow; heavy, \$8.25@8.35; medium, \$8.10@8.20; heavy Yorkers, \$7.90@8; light, \$7.40@7.60.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, Sept. 30.—We have had a good business in oleo oil during the week under review at an advance of one florin from last week. Stocks are now practically cleared out, especially of extra grades, and as the production is, if anything, less than usual, prices will probably advance still further. As to neutral lard, business in this article during the past week has been quiet because European buyers cleared up all available stocks in the United States last week; consequently neither buyers nor sellers are anxious for business. A good business has also been done during the past week in cotton oil with Europe for all grades at full market prices, both for old and new crop goods.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, Sept. 30.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 10@12 lbs. ave., 11½@11½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 11½@11½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 11½@11½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 11½c.; 12@12 lbs. ave., 12½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 12½@12½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 12½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 12½c.

Skinned Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 12½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 12½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 12½c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 12½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 13c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 13½c.

New York Shoulders—Green, 10@12 lbs. ave., 11½c. Sweet pickled, 10@12 lbs. ave., 11½@11½c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 5@6 lbs. ave., 9½c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 9½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 9½c. Sweet pickled, 5@6 lbs. ave., 10½c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 10½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 10½c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 15½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 14½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 14c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 15½@16c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 15½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 15c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 14½c.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, Sept. 29.—The latest quotations are as follows: 74 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.85 basis 60 per cent.; 76 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.90 to 2c., basis 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 2c. per lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda in barrels, 3c. per lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash, 90c. to \$1, basis 48 per cent.; 48 per cent. carbonate soda ash, \$1.10 per 100 lbs.; borax at 4½c. per lb.; tale, 1¾ to 1½c. per lb.; silex \$15 to \$20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; silicate soda, 80c. per 100 lbs., no charge for barrels; chloride of lime in casks, \$1.50 per 100 lbs., drums \$1.40, and barrels 2c. per lb.; carbonate of potash, 4½ to 4¾c. per lb.; electrolytic caustic potash 88/92 per cent., at 5% to 6c. per lb.

Red palm oil in casks, 15/1,800 lbs. each, 5½ to 6c. per lb.; genuine Lagos palm oil in casks, 15/1,800 lbs. each, 6 to 6½c. per lb.; clarified palm oil in barrels, 4/500 lbs. each, 6½c. per lb.; palm kernel oil, 7½ to 7¾c. per lb.; green olive oil, 90c. to \$1 per gal.; yellow olive oil, \$1 to \$1.15 per gal.; green olive oil foots, 6½ to 7c. per lb.; peanut oil, 65 to 70c. per gal.; Ceylon cocoanut oil, 7½ to 7¾c. per lb.; Cochin cocoanut oil, 8½ to 8½c. per lb.; cottonseed oil, 640c. per lb.; corn oil 5.60 to 5.70c. per lb.

Prime city tallow in hhds., 5½c. per lb.; special tallow in tierces, 5½ to 6½c. per lb.; choice tallow in tierces, 6½c. per lb.; oleo stearine, 15c. per lb.; house grease, 5½ to 5¾c. per lb.; brown grease, 5½c. per lb.; yellow packers' grease, 5½ to 5½c. per lb.

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1909.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	300	5,374	3,000
Kansas City	300	3,366	300
Omaha	400	3,290	300
St. Louis	1,200	8,172	800
St. Joseph	400	2,500	.....
Sioux City	200	1,200	.....
Ft. Worth	300	1,890	.....
St. Paul	600	500	1,900
Cincinnati	173	1,125	598
Pittsburg	400	2,800	1,000
E. Buffalo	150	1,500	2,600
Indianapolis		3,000	.....
Peoria		400	.....
Milwaukee		1,967	.....
New York	1,294	1,811	4,540

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1909.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	27,000	23,826	35,000
Kansas City	29,000	9,783	18,000
Omaha	11,000	2,500	30,000
St. Louis	7,500	7,500	2,000
St. Joseph	5,000	3,000	3,300
Sioux City	3,200	1,500	200
Ft. Worth	9,000	7,200	200
St. Paul	3,400	2,000	8,000
Cincinnati	2,446	3,013	888
Pittsburg	2,500	8,100	5,000
E. Buffalo	3,500	14,500	18,400
Indianapolis	250	1,500	.....
Peoria		500	.....
Milwaukee		408	.....
New York	5,556	6,983	20,795

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1909.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	7,000	12,534	23,000
Kansas City	23,000	14,983	13,000
Omaha	6,500	5,300	30,000
St. Louis	8,000	11,443	5,000
St. Joseph	2,600	5,000	2,300
Sioux City	1,200	3,000	800
Ft. Worth	3,400	3,000	.....
St. Paul	5,400	1,200	2,600
Cincinnati	232	2,388	106
Pittsburg	200	2,000	800
E. Buffalo	150	2,000	2,000
Indianapolis	1,500	5,000	.....
Peoria		300	.....
Milwaukee		1,708	.....
New York	119	3,808	1,321

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1909.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	18,000	10,552	3,000
Kansas City	23,000	12,546	10,000
Omaha	10,300	5,000	25,000
St. Louis	6,000	11,311	3,500
St. Joseph	3,200	5,000	3,500
Sioux City	1,500	3,000	.....
Ft. Worth	6,400	3,100	200
St. Paul	1,100	1,500	1,600
Cincinnati	1,620	3,765	898
Pittsburg	100	5,700	1,000
E. Buffalo	150	3,200	2,200
Indianapolis	1,500	5,000	.....
Peoria		700	.....
Milwaukee		4,850	.....
New York	1,700	6,416	10,561

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1909.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	6,500	11,000	20,000
Kansas City	11,000	12,000	10,000
Omaha	5,300	5,000	21,000
St. Louis	4,700	7,500	2,000
St. Joseph	2,400	5,800	2,500
Sioux City	1,000	1,500	200
Ft. Worth	3,900	3,700	2,000
St. Paul	1,000	1,000	1,100
Cincinnati	1,000	1,333	780
Pittsburg		5,000	.....
E. Buffalo	100	3,200	2,800
Indianapolis		5,000	.....
Peoria		500	.....
Milwaukee		4,896	.....
New York	769	745	5,344

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1909.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	1,500	10,000	10,000
Kansas City	2,500	5,000	3,000
Omaha	1,000	4,200	13,000
St. Louis	3,000	6,430	600
St. Joseph	1,400	2,400	2,500
Sioux City	500	2,500	500
Ft. Worth	500	1,500	400
Pittsburg	2,700	2,500	200
Indianapolis	900	4,000	.....
Peoria		5,000	.....
New York	700	700	.....

	Live cattle.	Qrs. of beef.
Exports from—		
New York	604	7,265
Boston	1,400	1,882
Montreal	4,313	—
Exports to—		
London	3,602	7,327
Liverpool	2,015	1,020
Glasgow	578	—
Manchester	92	—
Totals to all ports	6,377	9,147
Totals to all ports last week	9,210	9,789

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Retail Section

COST OF COOLING A BUTCHER SHOP

The summer is over and the butcher is probably thankful that the heavy icing season is a thing of the past. Now it is in line for him to do a little figuring. Get out the ledger or the stack of ice bills and start in from June 1. Figure out just how much has been spent on ice up to September 1. Now add to that what may be considered a fair price for any labor expended in handling the ice after it has been put in the cooler—or before, if the iceman only delivers to the door. Add to it any money spent in repairs to the box or flooring due to leaks, the ice falling, etc. Also make a liberal allowance for what trimmings you have been forced to throw away. This should yield the sum total actually expended for keeping your stock during the summer.

Now go to your nearest neighbor who cools his box with a small refrigerating machine. Find out the dimensions of his box and the approximate stock carried. Compare it with your own. Get the cost of his machine and likewise the cost of operating it during the three months mentioned. Put his figures alongside of your own, making allowance for the larger or smaller size of box or stock carried compared with your own.

What do you find? The sum expended by your neighbor with the refrigerating machine is more than you've spent for ice. Exactly, but remember he still has his refrigerating machine, and you have nothing to show for

your ice but an empty and perhaps broken bunker. Further, he's been able to effect a saving in his trimmings, which is no small item.

Subtract the first cost of the refrigerating machine from his total cost and what do you find? It's far and away below your figures, and he's still got his refrigerating machine to do his work for him all the year through.

This comparative figuring should be enough to convince any butcher of the economy and efficiency of installing a small refrigerating machine. He needn't accept the word of the machine manufacturer with his what may at first sight seem exaggerated statements. Figure it out with your neighbor butcher and there can be but one conclusion. For actual money economy the refrigerating machine beats ice all hollow.

And then there are the other considerations quite apart from actual money economy. The refrigerating machine means a clean, sanitary shop, a cooler free from drippings, no work or worry over putting the ice in and figuring out each day how much ice is left and how much is needed. Then an even temperature means a great saving in trimmings.

The thing for the doubting butcher to do is to get together with his neighbor and figure it out in dollars and cents from actual operating conditions. That will tell him what he wants—and needs—to know.

NET WEIGHTS ON LARD PACKAGES.

The food officials of the State of Nebraska have commenced a new set of prosecutions for alleged violation of the State food law, alleging the misbranding of lard pails because the net weight is not stated on the pail. These cases are brought against 18 retail butchers at Lincoln, the State capital, and the butchers will make a concerted fight against the constitutionality of such a law. The Nebraska Supreme Court has already thrown out cases brought against packers for failing to put the net weight on wrapped meats, and it may be that the same rule will apply in the present case. The trade in any event contends that such a law is unconstitutional.

ALL MEAT INSPECTED AT SALT LAKE.

All meats except veal slaughtered on the farm sold or offered for sale in Salt Lake City, Utah, after Oct. 1 must bear either the government or the city's stamp of inspection. The requirement is under the meat ordinance passed by the city council last spring. The ordinance went into effect three months ago, but few of the slaughtering houses affected were ready for inspection, so they were given ninety days grace. Now, the city authorities believe they should be ready and the inspection clause of the ordinance will be enforced.

Two slaughtering houses have complied with all the provisions of the new ordinance and are already under city inspection. For those that have not complied with the measure the announcement of the authorities

means that they will have to do their killing at one of the two abattoirs under inspection until they get their own places in acceptable shape.

The stamp of the city meat inspector to be placed on the carcasses of meat inspected by him reads as follows: "Inspected and passed, abb. No. —, Salt Lake City." The section of the ordinance relating to the sale of meats which will be rigidly enforced by the city pure food authorities beginning Oct. 1 is as follows: "Sec. 17. No person shall sell, offer for sale, ship or bring to Salt Lake City with intent to sell, or have in his possession with intent to sell any meat or meat food products other than that bearing the official stamp of government inspection, or of the veterinary inspector of Salt Lake City, except as herein otherwise provided."

COLD AIR BY PIPE LINE.

The retail butchers of Wichita, Kas., are to cool their boxes in a novel manner. Their local ice company, after enduring the unpopularity caused by high ice prices, has taken a new tack by offering a plan to substitute cold air for ice by means of a refrigeration pipe line system. This will be planned to serve all local meat markets, hotels, etc., and it is expected to do away with the use of ice as a refrigerant entirely. This pipe line system is used in many cities for market and wholesale purposes, but its application in this instance for widely scattered butcher shops is regarded as novel.

PEDDLERS MUST HAVE LICENSE.

The city authorities of Kenosha, Wis., have taken an effectual way to regulate if not suppress the peddler. The city council of that city has passed an ordinance requiring all peddlers to secure a license. The merchants, including meat dealers, who were among the worst victims of peddlers' competition, united to secure the adoption of this measure, which prohibits any person from selling any kinds of merchandise, produce, or wares on the street, without a license.

The license fee established by the ordinance varies with the length of time it is to run. For each conveyance used the peddler is required to pay \$65 a year; \$45 for six months; \$35 for three months; \$20 a month; and \$3 a day for any period less than one month.

THE BUTCHER'S SHOW WINDOW.

The butcher shop and the grocery should not be one whit less enterprising in the fixing up of their windows than the dry goods and the clothing stores. With such a wealth of material as has the grocer to draw upon and as interesting as the butcher may make exhibits, there is no reason in the world why they both should not make not only the dry goods and the clothing establishments sit up and take notice, but also cause all other commercial places to open their eyes and take a look out of them.

The meat man is not living up to his chances if he has no realizing sense of the value of his window space for advertising purposes. He can show meats both uncooked and cooked and can have placards calling heed to their fine qualities and adaptabilities. He should display the same meats cooked in several different ways if they are susceptible of variation. With each manner of roasting, stewing, frying, etc., should be seen the sauce or sauces peculiar to that special way of serving. At other times particular vegetables that taste appetizing with certain meats may be disp'ayed in conjunction therewith.

If the dealer cared to go to that expense he might issue a neat little brochure a'ntent the best ways of cooking all meats, including poultry, game, frogs, fish, turtles, etc. Such a condensation of ways of cooking animal flesh would prove uncommonly acceptable to busy women who like recipes in a nutshell.

Is the display one of canned goods? Then secure photographs or some pictures of the interesting canning processes and put them in the window with an attractive display of preserved fruits, meats, vegetables—of whatever the exhibit may consist. Such pictures will make the window much more noticeable than simply an array of tin or glass cartons, no matter how uniquely these may be placed.

—Michigan Tradesman.

Keep a file of your copies of The National Provisioner. Then when you want to look up some technical subject or refer to market reports or statistics you will have the information at hand, and will not have to inquire for it. Send for a National Provisioner binder; cloth, stamped in gold, \$1.25.

BE TALKED ABOUT

Have your customers talk about your clean, sanitary shop, your fresh appearing meats and poultry, the dry air of your store, the general appearance of being progressive and inviting. You can only do it by discarding the use of ice and installing a

BRUNSWICK REFRIGERATING MACHINE.

Ask us to tell you why.

BRUNSWICK REFRIGERATING COMPANY NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

SMALL CHECKS ARE PROHIBITED.

Don't write a check for less than one dollar after January 1, 1910, unless you want to pay a fine of \$500, or spend six months in prison, for, under Section 178 of the penal law, which was approved March 4 last, this is forbidden. Merchants all over the country are aroused over this law, but the ones who may be the hardest hit are the mail order houses, and on that account the wrath of the small retailer is less than it would ordinarily have been.

So much are the mail order houses worried that they have appealed to the members of Congress to get a ruling on this law so that they will know what the section means. If it is decided that the law on this point is constitutional and stands it is said that a bill to repeal it will be introduced at the next session of Congress.

Section 178 of the penal code says that no person shall make, issue, circulate or pay out any note, check or memorandum, token or other obligation for a less sum than \$1 intended to circulate as money or to be received or used in lieu of lawful money of the United States.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

J. F. Clancey has purchased the meat market of J. H. Scharrs, located at Asbury Park, N. J.

E. Andresen, A. Erler and Sidney Harris have incorporated the Holland Packing Company Chicago, Ill., with \$2,500 capital stock to do a retail meat business.

The Union Meat Company, Alton, Ill., has been incorporated with a capital stock of

\$1,500 by M. E. Rice, E. Rice, L. Thomas and H. S. Baker.

The Dressler Market, Inc., Rutherford, N. J., has been organized with \$100,000 capital stock by J. S. Dressler, H. G. Bell and H. A. Roberts.

N. Peters & Sons will open a new meat market at Moline, Ill.

The Butler (Pa.) Retail Dealers' Association has been formed with L. Dillon, president; P. J. Molyneux, vice-president; J. H.

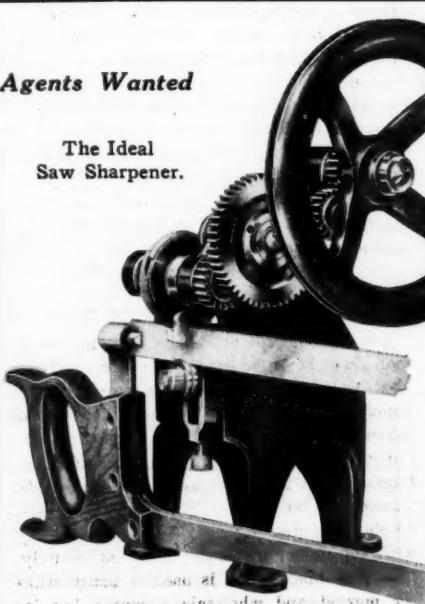
Goldstrohm, secretary, and M. Rambacher, treasurer.

T. W. Davis has sold out his meat market in Pleasanton, Neb., to Peter Walbrecht.

H. L. Bushness, of Hemingford, Neb., has sold his store, but still continues in the meat business.

Will Shoemaker has engaged in the meat business at O'Neill, Neb.

Albert Wiltz, of the Chewelah Meat Market, has purchased the business of the Mont-



Agents Wanted

The Ideal
Saw Sharpener.

**THE
IDEAL SAW
SHARPENER**

Every time your saw is sharpened it costs you 12½ cents. After one hundred and twenty saws have been sharpened you are out \$15 with nothing to show for it. Why not get this automatic machine and save this \$15 plus lots of future dollars? Price with automatic setting attachment, \$20.

Rotary File & Machine Company
589 Kent Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y.

gomery Bros. meat market at Chewelah, Wash.

S. E. Combs and I. S. Hotchkiss have consolidated their meat markets at Enterprise, Ore.

Shep & Koester have succeeded to the meat business of T. A. Jeffries & Company at Prosser, Wash.

N. A. Goodyear has leased his meat market at Owosso, Mich., to John Bowers and L. O. Underwood.

Glen I. Peck has sold out his meat market at Mackinaw City Mich., to J. B. Clark & Son, of Levering, and Grover Clark will manage the business.

R. K. Harker is about to begin the erection of a cement block meat market at Spirit Lake, Ia.

L. F. Lambert has sold out his Union Meat Market at Salem, S. D., to Foster Bros.

Jewett Bros. have purchased the meat business of Levi Huff at Anita, Ia.

Ira Henshaw is opening a new meat market at Pullman, Wash.

The butcher shop of Henry Behrens at Palouse, Wash., has been destroyed by fire.

McKeesport, Pa., Master Butchers' Protective Association was organized last week. Officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows: President, J. W. Burns; vice-president, Daniel Weber; corresponding secretary, Bert A. Moore; financial secretary, John Knight; treasurer, Louis Judkowitz; sentinel, George A. Martin; board of directors, Henry Firestone, W. L. Stull, A. J. Welty, John Miller and E. Veway.

The meat market of H. Grader at Black Lick, Pa., has been destroyed by fire.

The meat business lately carried on by Arthur Wood at Leonardsville, N. Y., has been purchased by M. E. Ellsworth, whose brother, George E. Ellsworth, has charge of the market.

STATE MEAT CUTTERS' CONVENTION.

The New York State convention of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of America was held last week at Troy, N. Y., with a good attendance from locals in various parts of the State. There was a banquet and other entertainment and the convention transacted considerable important business. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, August Mouttier, of Buffalo; first vice-president, James J. O'Mara, of Albany; second vice-president, Otto Scholze, of Rome; third vice-president, James C. Carroll, of Auburn; fourth vice-president, William Bartoles, of New York; fifth vice-president, Edward Hirt, of Utica; secretary and treasurer, Homer D. Call, of Syracuse; delegates to the State legislative committee, J. J. Clohessy, of Troy; J. J. O'Mara, of Albany, and Rudolph Modest, of New York.

NEW YORK MEAT SEIZURES.

The Department of Health of the City of New York reports the number of pounds of meat, poultry, game and fish seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ending Sept. 25, 1909, as follows: Meat.—Manhattan, 29,343 lbs.; Brooklyn, 8,735 lbs.; total, 38,078 lbs. Fish.—Manhattan, 12,450 lbs. Poultry and game.—Manhattan, 4,810 lbs.; Brooklyn, 1,285 lbs; total, 6,095 lbs.

TO THE TRADE:

We buy Glue Stock and Cattle and Horse Switches for net cash.

Address, stating quantity and what it consists of.

REARDON MFG. COMPANY, St. Louis, Mo.

New York Section

Swift & Company's sale of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending September 25 averaged 7.59 cents per pound.

J. E. Maurer of Chicago, head of the branch house department of the S. & S. Company, was in New York for several days this week.

Harry Oppenheimer, of the butcher supply house of S. Oppenheimer & Company of Chicago, was circulating among his friends in the New York trade this week.

An auto belonging to the New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Company caught fire at the corner of 78th street and Central Park West one evening this week and was damaged to the extent of \$300.

Butchers throughout the city decorated their shops very generally during the celebration. One of those most profusely decorated was Louis E. Beckman's market on Ninth avenue near 47th street. It was one of the sights of the avenue.

The kosher butcher workmen of New York City were agitated again this week over the question of a "closed shop," and were taking a vote on the question of a strike to force their employers, the kosher retailers, to agree to their demands for wages, etc.

The residence of Felix Haas, of A. Haas & Sons, the big Sixth avenue retailers, was one of the most handsomely decorated on the Jersey shore during the celebration. Located on the heights at Weehawken, it attracted wide attention with its elaborate electrical display.

Many of the meat establishments in Manhattan, both wholesale and retail, closed their doors soon after noon on Thursday, in order to enable their employees to witness the great military parade which was a feature of the Hudson-Fulton celebration. It came nearer being a general holiday for the trade than any other day during the festivities.

Promoters of the newly-formed retail butchers' rendering company are canvassing the retail trade of Greater New York thoroughly in their endeavor to enlist retail butchers in the support of this enterprise. It is said the plant of the company on the West side is about ready for operation. The enterprise was organized and is being conducted by officials of the United Master Butchers' Association.

The Harlem retail meat trade was well represented last Tuesday evening at the Harlem Hudson-Fulton banquet. Among the most prominent butchers present were Charles Nauss, of Naus Bros. Company; Arthur and Charles Weisbecker, of Charles Weisbecker's, and Richard and William Webber, of Richard Webber's. Charles Rath, of Weisbecker's, Albert C. Ayer and Albert A. Celler of Webber's were also present.

Merchants in many lines reported a very heavy trade during the past week, presumably as a result of the Hudson-Fulton celebration. In the meat trade the houses supplying hotels and restaurants did a heavy business, but retail butchers generally complained of a very dull season, even worse than usual. It appeared as though most of their customers were subsisting on sandwiches and other picnic makeshifts during the parade season.

Indications point to a large attendance from New York at the packers' convention at Chicago, October 18, 19 and 20. The American Meat Packers' Association, embracing slaughterers, curers, sausagemakers, etc., in its ranks as well as packers, has a good many members in New York, and they are always among the liveliest of those in attendance at the annual gatherings. Charles Rohe of Rohe & Brother is again in charge of the arrangements for the New York delegation, and expects to chaperone a large party. It is expected that the delegation will leave, as usual, in special sleepers over the New York Central on Saturday evening, October 16.

TO HOLD U. S. LEATHER NAME.

To preserve the trade name of the United States Leather Company, which was merged last week with the Central Leather Company, the directors of the latter company have incorporated a new United States Leather Company at Trenton, N. J. It is capitalized at \$100,000, and it is understood that its stock will be acquired by the Central Leather Company. The incorporators are Samuel P. Davidge, A. Augustus Healy and John J. Lapham, who are all directors of the Central Leather Company. Mr. Healy is the first vice-president of the Central Leather Company, Lapham is the third vice-president and Mr. Davidge is a director. The certificate of incorporation states that the company is incorporated to manufacture and sell leather belting and lumber. The incorporation prevents any other company from assuming the name of the United States Leather Company.

Watch the "Wanted" page for business chances.

HUGO WILD COMPANY

MONTREAL, CANADA

CASH BUYERS OF ANY QUANTITY OF BEEF CASINGS

Importers and Cleaners of ENGLISH SHEEP CASINGS

634 ST. PAUL STREET. - - - MONTREAL, CANADA

NEW YORK TRADE RECORD**BUTCHER, FISH AND OYSTER FIXTURES.****MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.**

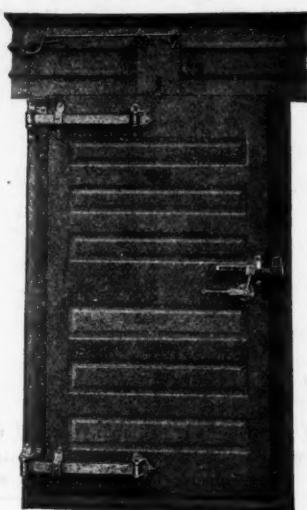
Arcowone, B. & V., 2690 8th ave.; United D. B. Co.
 Antonine, P., 217 Sullivan; H. Brand.
 Adams, P., 217 Sullivan; H. Brand.
 Boccia, J., 712 E. 183d; H. Brand.
 Bratlowsky, C., 426 6th; H. Brand.
 Bosco, G., 230 E. 29th; H. Brand.
 Berkelheimer, I., 105 W. 60th; H. Brand.
 Barth, C., 2060 Madison ave.; Levy & Ackerman.
 Bingham, G., 630 2d ave.; H. Brand.
 Berman, M., & M. Schlarman, 218 E. 7th; J. Levy & Co.
 Cohen, J., 113 E. 8th; United D. B. Co.
 Cohen, L., 103 W. 100th; H. Brand.
 Di Giovanni, V., 514 —; H. Brand.
 Flur, J., 80½ Ludlow; H. Brand.
 Farina, M., 502 E. 16th; H. Brand.
 Friscia, A., 316 E. 39th; H. Brand.
 Falco, L., 154 Mott; United D. B. Co.
 Fusco, F., 105 Sullivan; H. Brand.
 Fero, A., 29 Monroe; H. Brand.
 Goldfinger, H., 175 Stanton; H. Brand.
 Guerra, A., 311 E. 54th; H. Brand.
 Giancater, J., & B. Sicartine, 194 Christy; United D. B. Co.
 Grumbach, S., 1789 1st ave.; H. Brand.
 Guiseppe, Z., 306 E. 14th; J. Levy & Co.
 Herskowitz, P., 300 E. 101st; United D. B. Co.

Honig, S., 309 E. 100th; H. Brand.
 Horn, A., 602 E. 11th; H. Brand.
 Inteligato, B., 56 Oliver; H. Brand.
 Jannelli, E., 2493 3d ave.; H. Brand.
 Kottler, M., 213 Forsyth; H. Brand.
 Kessler, M., 532 E. 6th; United D. B. Co.
 Katzman, N., 633 E. 13th; J. Levy.
 Karel, B., 53 Norfolk; M. Levinson.
 Leshushy, A., 310 E. 100th; United D. B. Co.
 List, L., 106-108 Ridge; United D. B. Co.
 Licota, A., 212 Elizabeth; H. Brand.
 Moskoff, F., 238 E. 116th; H. Brand.
 Marace, D., 356 10th ave.; H. Brand.
 Marelli, P., 19 Stanton; H. Brand.
 Morano, G., 413 E. 114th; H. Brand.
 Mechlen, L., 206 E. 109th; United D. B. Co.
 Oberstein, G., 124 Monroe; H. Brand.
 Oberstein, M., 1. E. 115th; H. Brand.
 O'Neil, W., 122d st. and Amsterdam ave.; D. W. Noel.
 Parise, C., 21 Rivington; H. Brand.
 Parnas, S., 193 Orchard; H. Brand.
 Perella, F., 625 Morris ave.; United D. B. Co.
 Posamantier, S., 585 E. 138th; H. Brand.
 Siegel, S., 32 W. 137th; H. Brand.
 Schor, E., 266 Brook ave.; H. Brand.
 Stich, F., 436 W. 42d; H. Brand.
 Shut, A., 523 E. 13th; United D. B. Co.
 Rosinn, L., 332-34 E. 95th; H. Brand.
 Stang, D., 195 Madison; H. Brand.
 Scharlack, W., 63 Norfolk; H. Brand.
 Sitzman, W., 65 E. 102d; H. Brand.
 Sacof, A., 1485 Brook ave.; H. Brand.
 Schmitsky, F., 41 Forsyth; J. Levy.
 Tunik, S., 141 Norfolk; H. Brand.
 Vitantonio, L., 614 Morris ave.; E. Diamond.
 Wiener, H., 237 W. 27th; H. Brand.
 Weinstein, H., 224 Delancey; H. Brand.
 Winetsky, M., 154 Monroe; United D. B. Co.
 Zipkin, W., 462 Brook ave.; H. Brand.

MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

Karel, J., 53 Norfolk; B. Karel.
 Pamas, S., 193 Orchard; B. Pamas.

Note the hinges, fastener, the paneling, the general substantial appearance. Then note that meat rail trap.



We make all kinds of Ice and Refrigerator Doors, Ice Chutes, etc.

THE PACKER'S EQUIPMENT

Gets lots of attention. The best of everything is what he wants. He investigates before he buys, and that investigation is pretty thorough. Things have got to be just right or he don't buy.

That's just what we want—investigation—and don't buy if all we say about our doors can't be proven. Go to your neighbor. Ask him how his JONES DOOR is acting. His say-so is good enough for us. We'll rise or fall on his opinion, because

WE KNOW HE CAN'T COMPLAIN.

Send for our new illustrated catalogue.

JONES COLD STORE DOOR CO.

HAGERSTOWN MARYLAND

BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Abramson, Harry, 673 3d ave.; Julius Levy.
 Burns, Margaret, 485 Dean; Hosea Higgins.
 Diefenbach, Geo., 1822 Fulton; Julius Levy.
 Hemmerschmidt, Otto, 1068 Coney Island ave.; Jos. Rosenberg.
 Herson, Solomon, 55 Ames; Julius Levy.
 Kroeger, W. C., Fulton st. and R. R. ave.; Darling & Co.
 Lauri, Antonio & Dominick D'Amma, 414 Humboldt; Levy Bros.
 Maddaloni, Joseph, 53 Rockaway ave.; W. B. Schreckingen.
 Morano, Dominick, 4901 7th ave.; Gustave Selner.
 Mandel, Herman, & Son, 164 Havermeyer; Julius Levy.
 Richman, Abe, 69 Marcey ave.; Levy Bros.
 Selner, Max, & Louis Kahn, 330 DeKalb ave.; Darling & Co.
 Schiff, Haskell, 910-916 Myrtle ave.; Chaim Falk.
 Weiss, D., 260 S. 1st; Darling & Co.
 Zilz, Max, 1304-6 Fulton; Meyer Nochomson.

BROOKLYN BILLS OF SALE.

Fettner, Louis, 526 Flushing ave.; Meyer Sonnenblum & Co.
 Greenwald, Louis, 2212 Surf ave., Leopold Goodwohl.
 Guttman, Jacob, 2212 Surf ave.; Louis Greenwald.
 Mittnight, Elizabeth, 9202 3d ave.; Frank G. Mittnight.

GROCERS, DELICATESSEN, HOTEL AND RESTAURANT FIXTURES.**MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.**

Boghosian, P., 402 W. 19th; L. Harpoonian.
 Berry, H. J., 40-42-44 W. 35th; Georgian Hotel Co. assigned to C. S. Averill.

Mull, A., 699 2d ave.; J. Friedman.

Berls, C., 2443 Jerome; Jaburg Bros.
 Fleischig, M., 302 W. 145th; Jaburg Bros.
 Glass, I., & J. Prizer, 165 W. 34th; F. Hussey.
 Kaufman, R., 146 Forsythe; I. Cohen.
 Lorenz, F., 1510 2d ave.; E. R. Bichler.
 Lindardos, C., & A. Gerakos & E. Tsikaliotis, 473 6th ave.; G. Linardos.
 Naughton, M., 210-12-14 E. 86th; Musical M. P. Union.
 Palmer, John, 86 Maiden Lane; L. Barth & Son.
 Peltz, M. & S., 211 7th ave.; L. Kaplan.
 Richardson, S. H., 725 11th ave.; C. H. Levin & J.
 Schwartz, S., 1464 2d ave.; Westin & Steinhardt.
 Volmer, O., 51 Beaver; C. H. Zimmerman.

MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

Agiovlassitis, C., 72 James; B. J. Spiropoulos.
 Churchill, J., 1551-53 Broadway; G. Rector Co.
 Degliantoni, C., 643 Columbus ave.; C. Degliantoni.

Fried, I., 124 W. 34th; R. Brettner.
 Gigari, F., 37 Downing; I. Biggio.
 Mash, S., 315 E. 8th; M. Woolchainman.
 Spielberger, J., 409 E. Houston; L. Goldsmith.
 Schwam, A., 3137 Broadway; C. L. Schulter.

BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Fenton, Mary A., wife, and Thomas, 49 Jamaica ave.; Walter Cronheim.

BROOKLYN BILLS OF SALE.

Bluch, Ike, 99 Debevois; Louis Horwitz.
 Kleese, Edward, 7208 3d ave.; Henry Muller.
 Robinsky, Wm., 196 Wyckoff; Ernest D. Dans and amo.

ELECTRIC MEAT BRANDERS

ANY SIZE BRAND
FOR ANY PURPOSE
GUARANTEED THE BEST

Write for Information

Geo. J. Schneider & Co.
DETROIT, MICH.

Deerfoot Farm Sausages

ARE NOW IN SEASON

Send orders direct to **DEERFOOT FARM**, Southboro, Mass.,
and receive goods *strictly fresh*, by *express prepaid*.

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$5.85@6.05
Poor to fair native steers.....	4.00@5.75
Oxen and stags.....	3.00@5.50
Bulls and dry cows.....	1.00@4.00
Good to choice native steers one year ago..	5.10@6.30

LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, prime, per 100 lbs.....	10.00@10.25
Live veal calves, fair to good, per 100 lbs. 8.25@ 9.75	
Live veal calves, com. to med., per 100 lbs.....	6.00@ 8.00
Live veal calves, culs, per 100 lbs.....	4.50@ 5.50
Live calves, buttermilks.....	3.50@ 4.25
Live calves, western, per 100 lbs.....	4.75@ 5.80
Live calves, yearlings, per 100 lbs.....	2.50@ 3.25

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, per 100 lbs.....	5.00@ 7.25
Live lambs, culs.....	4.00@ 4.75
Live sheep, per 100 lbs.....	2.50@ 4.75
Live sheep, culs.....	1.50@ 2.25

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@8.60
Hogs, medium	@8.65
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	8.50@8.55
Pigs	@8.45
Rough	7.60@7.65

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy	11 @11½
Choice native light	10½@11
Common to fair native	9 @10

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy	11½@12
Choice native light	11½@11½
Native, common to fair	10 @10½
Choice Western, heavy	9½@10
Choice Western, light	9 @ 9½
Common to fair Texas	7½@ 8
Good to choice heifers	9½@ 9¾
Common to fair heifers	8 @ 8½
Choice cows	7½@ 7½
Common to fair cows	7 @ 7½
Common to fair oxen and stags.....	7½@ 8
Fleshy bologna bulls	7

BEEF CUTS.

No. 1 ribs, 17c. per lb.; No. 2 ribs, 14c. per lb.; No. 3 ribs, 11c. per lb.; No. 2 loins, 14c. per lb.; No. 3 loins, 11c. per lb.; No. 1 chuck, 9½c. per lb.; No. 2 chuck, 8½c. per lb.; No. 3 chuck, 8c. per lb.; No. 1 rounds, 11c. per lb.; No. 2 rounds, 10c. per lb.; No. 3 rounds, 9c. per lb.	
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DRESSED CALVES.

Venison, city dressed, prime, per lb.....	12½@15½
Veals, good to choice, per lb.....	11½@14½
Western calves, choice	12 @13½
Western calves, fair to good.....	10 @13
Western calves, common	8 @ 8

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@11%
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	@11%
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	@11%
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@11%
Pigs	@11%

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice, per lb.....	11 @13
Spring lambs, good	10 @12
Sheep, choice	8½@ 9½
Sheep, medium to good	8 @ 9
Sheep, culs	7 @ 8

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs., avg.....	15 @15½
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs.....	15 @15½
Smoked hams, heavy, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.....	15 @15½
Smoked picnics, light	12 @12½
Smoked picnics, heavy	12 @12½
Smoked shoulders	@12½
Smoked bacon, boneless	18 @19
Smoked bacon (rib in)	16½
Dried beef sets	@17½
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	15 @17
Pickled bellies, heavy	13 @13½

FRESH PORK CUTS.

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city	18 @19
Fresh pork loins, Western	18 @16
Shoulders, city	13
Shoulders, Western	12½@13
Butts, regular	14 @14½
Butts, boneless	14 @15
Fresh hams, city	14 @14½
Fresh hams, Western	13½@14

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 50@65 lbs. cut....	@ 70.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40@50 lbs. cut, per 100 bones per 2,000 lbs.....	@ 50.00
Hoofs, black, per ton	@ 29.00
Thigh bones, avg. 90@95 lbs. cut, per 100 bones per 2,000 lbs.....	@ 90.00
Horns, 7½ oz. and over, steers, first quality, per ton	@240.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues	70 @90c a piece
Fresh cow tongues	50 @60c a piece
Calves' heads, scalded.....	30 @40c a piece
Sweetbreads, veal	25 @75c a pair
Sweetbreads, beef	18 @25c a pound
Calves' livers	25 @50c a piece
Beef kidneys	7 @12c a piece
Mutton kidneys	1½@ 3c. a piece
Livers, beef	5 @ 6c. a pound
Oxtails	6 @ 7c. a piece
Hearts, beef	12c. a piece
Rolls, beef	10 @12c. a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western	15 @25c. a pound
Lamb's fries	6 @10c. a pair

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat	@ 2½
Suet, fresh and heavy	@ 4½
Shop bones, per cwt.....	20 @25

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	@90
Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bundles.....	@45
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	@70
Sheep, imp., per bundle.....	@44
Sheep, imp., Russian Rings.....	@—
Sheep, domestic, wide, per bundle.....	@70
Sheep, domestic, medium, per bundle.....	@50
Sheep, domestic, narrow med., per bundle.....	@25
Hog, American, wide, free of salt, tcs. or bbls., f. o. b., New York.....	@58
Hog, extra narrow selected, per lb.....	@60
Hog, in kegs, 1 cent over bbls. or tcs.....	@—
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	@17
Export rounds, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@21½
Beef rounds, per lb.....	@ 8
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York.....	@14½
Beef, bungs, per lb.....	@ 6
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@75
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	@76
Beef, weasands, per 1,000, No. 1s.....	@ 5½
Beef, weasands, per 1,000, No. 2s.....	2½@ 3

SPICES.

Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sling., white	13½ 15½
Pepper, Sling., black	8½ 10½
Pepper, Penang, white	12½ 14½
Pepper, red Zanzibar	14 17
Pepper, shot	10 —
Allspice	6 8½
Coriander	4 6
Cloves	12½ 15½
Mace	48 53

SALTPETRE.

Crude	4½@ 4½
Refined—Granulated	5 @ 5½
Crystals	5½@ 6½
Powdered	5½@ 5%

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins	@ .24
No. 2 skins	@ .22
No. 3 or branded	@ .18
No. 1 B. M. skins	@ .20
No. 2 B. M. skins	@ .26
No. 1, 12½-14	@ .23½
No. 2, 12½-14	@ .23½
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14	@ .23½
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14	@ .21
No. 1 kips, 14-18	@ .23½
No. 2 kips, 14-18	@ .26
No. 1 B. M. kips	@ .26

No. 2 B. M. kips	@2.35
No. 1, heavy kips, 18 and over	@3.60
No. 2, heavy kips, 18 and over	@3.35
Branded kips	@2.15
Branded skins	@ .17
Heavy branded kips	@2.35
Ticky skins	@ .17
Ticky kips	@2.05
Heavy ticky kips	@2.25
No. 3 skins	@ .12

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED, ICED.	
Fowls—	
Dry-pkd., Western, selected fancy, bbis..	@16
Dry-pkd., boxed	@17
Other Poultry—	
Old Cocks, dry-pkd., scalped, per lb.....	@11
Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., per doz.	@2.50
Squabs, prime, white, 7 lbs. to doz., per doz.	@2.50
Squabs, poor, dark, per doz.	1.00@1.50
FROZEN.	
Chickens, Roasting—	
Milk-fed, fancy	@23
Corn-fed, soft meaty, fancy.....	18 @19
Corn-fed, average, No. 1.....	15 @16
LIVE POULTRY.	
Spring chickens, per lb.	@16
Fowls, per lb.	@16
Old and young roosters	@11
Turkeys	@15
Ducks, per lb.	@15
Geese, Western	@11'
Guinea Fowls, per pair	@50
Pigeons, per pair	@20
BUTTER.	
Creamery. Specials	@31
Creamery. Extras	@30
Process. Specials	@27
Process. Extras	@26
EGGS.	
Fresh Gathered Extras	28 @30
Fresh Gathered Extra Firsts	25½@26½
Fresh Gathered Firsts	24@25
FERTILIZER MARKETS.	
BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.	
Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	@23.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	25.00 @25.50
Hoof meal, per unit, N. Y.	2.50 @ 2.60
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine, c. a. f. N. Y.	@

